ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

NO. 2 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923. TWO ANNAS

Chronicle
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Notice.
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TICE.

NMENT MERCHANTS
LIMITED.
ND
OINT SERVICE.
AX DIRECT SAILING
ANSHIPMENT.
t and Passages may
GIE & CO.,
Road, CALCUTTA.
P.O. Box 163.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND,)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA+	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA‡	15,800
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923 ,,		
3rd January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May ..	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,, ..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
12th Jan. ..	MOREA ..		
22nd ,, ..	SICILIA ..		
9th Feb ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.	
24th ,, ..	SOUDAN.		
9th Mar. ..	MOLDAVIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala	
28th ,, ..	SICILIA ..		
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects Colombo w s. s. Nyan	
28th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..		
31st May ..	SICILIA ..		

P. AND O BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about	Steamers	Destination.
1923		
4th January ..	BANDRA ..	Busra via Karachi Coasting.
5th ,, ..	VARSOVA	Busra viaKarachi.
8th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
10th ,, ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates / Freights and Passage for P. and O. Sailings may be arranged with

MA... KENZIE and Co.,
... Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	19 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	6 Jan.	17 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4892	8 Jan.	15 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujiawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ..	4300 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Vittoria" ..	4300 ..	15th Janu.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to... more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not more than once in a week. Withdrawals may be made by post by persons not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the amount to the credit of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the Bank may transfer the whole or any multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Fixed Deposit Account, subject to ... days' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).

Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..	11,96,34,360
PAID-UP ,, ..	1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS ..	1,07,17,...

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java.) Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Koper & Co.

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/8/-/8/- per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from the
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advrtisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chranicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET WASSIAMULL BUILDING, opposite BABUL NATH TEMPLE, Chowpati, open on all sides spacious new flats with lift and up to date convenience and electrical water pump. Apply on the spot.
C R5874

RENTED two large stone built GODOWNS at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to HARDAYAL NAVATIA 322. Kalbadevi Road.
C R5939

GROUND FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge, five minutes' walk from the Santa Cruz Station, on the Ghod Bunder Road Monthly rent Rs. 150. Apply there.
C R5951

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Richmond coonor Nilghiri hills with 1 acre of LAND. Price Rs. 50,000. Enquire Mrs. L. R. EVANS, COONOOR.
G R5944

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 66, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3815.
K3

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE.—TURKEY-RED OIL, Rhodamines' Extra 500 per cent. Magenta X's all are German makes, good opportunity for Aniline Dye Merchants and users. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 8890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5977

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infalliable sure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.

8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia.

(HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

Premises on Ballard Estate at moderate Rent PLOT NO. 16, suitable for Hotels, Show Rooms, Offices Specially for Banks to open Branch. Best Situation, open from all sides. In front of E. D. Sassoon & Coy's Building, and opposite to New Custom House. Apply within or to the Proprietor Ranchhoddas Vurjivandas (Kandewadi Madheo Bhuvan, Bombay 4). Telephone No. 746.
C15190

NOTICE.

THE INDO-BRITISH CO., LTD.

WE BEG TO INFORM the public and our patrons that there is NO truth in the report circulated that we are closing business.

Notice is hereby given that the services of Mr. L.J. Hallen as Secretary of the Company have been dispensed with.

For the Managing Director.
N. H. SETALVAD.

Dated, Bombay 22nd December 1922.
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
15237.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that a school in Dentistry will be started in connection with the above college of Bombay on the 14th January, 1923. Fee for matriculates seeking admission is Rs. 60 per term to be paid in advance. Fees for the Medical graduates may be learned on enquary. Fee of Rs. 5 must accompany every application for admission. This fee will be returned if the application is not entertained.

For particulars apply to:—The CLERK of THE COLLEGE or the undersigned.

A. P. KOTHARE,
Principal.
C15298

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FOURTH CALL:

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company held on the 29th day of November, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10 per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 10 per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made, and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 2nd day of January, 1923, from which date interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 5th December 1922.

By Order of the Board
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
29th November 1922.
C15025

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

THE advertisement asking for the tenders for the supply of about 18,000 tons of coal dated 22nd and 24th November, 1922, is cancelled, and fresh teaders are now invited for the supply of about 30,000 tons of coal.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on Monday the 8th January 1923.

Forms of contract speficatio, etc,, will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer. Mechanical Branch in charge, the Municipal Workshops at Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Office.
22nd December 1922.
C15230

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent North Western Railway Lahore for the supply of 15,000 cwts. of Waste Cotton ordinary and 3000 cwts. of Waste Cotton Superior during the year 1923-24.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office, not later than 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th January, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 23rd January, 1923.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement, without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. R. MUIRHEAD.
Controller of Stoles,
N. W. Railway.

Office of Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated 27th December, 1922.
C15309

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on the 4th December, 1922, it is hereby notified that the following number of shares have been forfeited for default of payment of First and/or Second and Third Call Moneys:—

No. of Shares.	Distinctive Numbers.
25	2508/2532
25	2558/2582
50	2713/2762
50	3078/3102 and 3203/3227
25	3253/3277
25	3278/3302
50	3658/3707
50	3863/3912
100	4243/4341
100	4342/4441
50	4442/4491
20	4492/4511
100	5662/5761
10	6217/6226
25	6252/6276
5	6432/6436
25	6537/6561
10	6517/6526
100	6647/6746
500	7642/8141
5	8325/8329
10	8410/8419
5	10500/10504
100	10661/10760
10	10870/10879
130	10271/10350 and 11255/11304
1	11375
2	12765 and 12766
20	10051/10070
10	11577/11586
75	7117/7141, 4217/4241 and 4192/4216
50	11205/11254
15	2888/2902
5	2913/2917
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MATHESON LANG IN

"CARNIVAL"

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MATHESON LANG IN
"CARNIVAL"

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WAGE REDUCTION, A WRONG REMEDY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant an Associated Press telegram from Ahmedabad has appeared conveying the news that negotiations are again in progress between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union regarding the reduction of wages. Also it appears from the said telegram that some of the employers do not think that the reduction of wages is the proper remedy for the present depression in the trade. This is the right view of the situation and it ought to prevail.

No doubt wages is a factor in the manufacturing of goods, but it is not the only factor. There are other items and they are by no means less considerable. From what has come to my notice in the Bombay mills I can safely say that the present organisation of the mill industry is seriously defective and highly wasteful. Whenever there is a slump in the market and the profits diminish, the first remedy which is suggested is the reduction of wages; because it is very convenient to capital and its parasites, big and small. Nobody cares to think of other remedies. The purchase of raw material, stores, machinery and its accessories, liquid fuel, coal, etc., provides handsome commissions to men in authority and their favourites who generally act as middlemen. Extravagant salaries are paid to officers who are mostly foreigners and nobody thinks of reducing these salaries when there is depression in the trade. Some of these highly paid officers know very little about the work entrusted to them and practically their work is done by their Indian assistants. These latter are supposed to be incapable of exacting discipline from the millhands while the former are considered to be good slave-drivers!

There are no efficiency managers or engineers, specially trained for their work. The methods are antiquated and wasteful to a degree. Loitering is, it is true, very common among the millhands; but stricter supervision is not the only remedy. Those who loiter are mostly time-workers and the best remedy for it is to adopt the piece-work system wherever it is possible. At present that system is confined to a few departments only and it is possible to extend it to many others.

In a number of mills the machinery used is superannuated and naturally the production is not commensurate with the Labour involved. The piece-workers have to suffer in such mills and also the profits are proportionately less.

In short, the mill industry needs to be reorganised on a scientific basis. Most of the millowners are oblivious of the modern researches regarding fatigue, efficiency and production. So long as the industry is prosperous they will not care to go deep into the problem and when they are beaten in competition or when the depression comes, they will content themselves by attributing the failure to the inefficiency of workmen or try to make up by effecting merciless 'cuts' in their wages.

The present wages of the mill-hands are hardly living wages and to reduce them is really unthinkable. It will mean much less efficiency and the workers will be less disposed to leave their native villages.

The industry which cannot afford to pay living wages to its workers is not worth maintaining. It must be either mended or ended.

If the reduction be temporary, let those who can afford to sacrifice a part of their income first suffer. Why the poor millhand alone? He should be the last person. The pruning knife should be applied to the tall poppies first.—Yours, etc.,

A LABOURITE.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

"GROWING MENACE IN THE COLONIES."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent your yesterday's leading article on the "Growing Menace in the Colonies" and your comments thereon,—incidentally traducing somewhat the work of the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, in the course of it—may I be permitted the hospitality of your columns to offer a few words on the subject?

Let me tell you, at the outset, that I hold no brief for the Rt. Hon'ble gentleman nor does he need any at anybody's hands. As matters stand, it is certainly true that the birthrights of over two millions of our countrymen abroad as civilised human beings are being trampled under foot at the present moment, while the attempted solution in the case of but a few thousands in Australia and Canada,—through what is at present but an initial stage and a preliminary process, viz. laying, as he conceives, the foundations of a good understanding,—has been perhaps unattractive to the public eye as it is necessarily bound to be. But one need not go through the string of grievances of our nationals in Natal, Kenya and Fiji only to pour one's wrath on the head of Mr. Sastri who has had no hand, however, in the making of it. His part has only been to attempt to further consolidate the position already gained in the Dominions by their respective Premiers' accepting the Resolution at the Imperial Conference last year, recognising the political equality of British Indian subjects within the Empire, and to pave the way if possible, to get necessary enactments effected in their Legislature if not forthwith and in the twinkling of an eye at least in the near future.

As a matter of fact hot heads among the Colonials, notoriously in Kenya and Natal are busy creating as much trouble to their Ministers as the Diehards did in the well-intentioned Mr. Montagu office, and it is perhaps all that Mr or Mr. Hughes can do to stem the anti-Indian feeling that is bursting them. Persons there are in Kenya, wh day hurl defiance to the Secretary of S to the Colonies in this way:—

"The probability of the Indian deman being granted has aroused deep anxiety the Colony (Kenya). There is every sign that feeling is so stirred that *desperation may take shape in action.* Should such a calamity occur, then in common fairness the responsibility for it must rest on those with whom the decision of policy lies because their inability will have brought about an unbearable situation."

(Sd.) E. POWESS COBB,
M. S. MONTAGUE.
C. B. ANDERSON.
Kenya Colony Deputation."

That there is an Ulster lurking in every colony is what the present day indications go to show. The statesmen at "Home" are confronted with problems of no mean order. Meanwhile it behoves us, I suppose, to keep our souls in patience and watch the effects of smoothening influence as can be brought to bear upon the questions from every avenue of peaceful and persuasive methods that are open to us, be it through a Mr. Sastriar or an Andrews.

In the last resort, of course, if everything fails, then appeal to the Nation lies as our sheet anchor and the way—the only way that is left to us shall remain, viz. to follow unhesitatingly the lead of Bombay, and offer *retaliation* on an irresistible and *Nation*—wide scale.—Yours, etc.,

S. RAJA RAO.

Sathyagrashramam, Sabarmati,
Dec. 27.

SIAMESE PRINCE ON INDIAN TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

H. H. Prince Bidya of Siam and Mr. R. S. Le May, Adviser to the Ministry of Commerce arrived here on Thursday from Rangoon. The object of their visit is to study the working of Co-operative Societies in India. To a representative of *The Englishman* the Prince said:—"Conditions in Siam are quite similar to those in Burma and India. The vast majority of the population lives by agriculture and chiefly by growing rice. The cultivator is often forced to borrow money to finance his crop, with the result that the money-lender not the farmer, reaps the benefit of the harvest. The Chinese money-lender takes the place in Siam of the Chetty in India. The money-lender is usually a paddy dealer as well. He lends money on a crop with a condition that it be repaid in kind at harvest time. The value of the rice stipulated as payment is usually two or three times that of the original loan. A co-operative movement to combat the extortion of the money-lender was begun in Siam in 1916. Sixty societies were found consisting of, from ten to fifty villages each."

According to Mr. Le May jute grows abundantly in Siam and only awaits capital for the development of the bagmaking industry. The Prince will make a short trip to Darjeeling next month, will spend February in Punjab and March in Bombay.

UNITED KINGDOM'S REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Revenue returns of the United Kingdom for the past nine months amount to £585,000,000 sterling showing a net decrease of £91,000,000 millions compared with the corresponding period of the last year. Expenditure, however, for the nine months amounting to £572,000,000 millions showed a still greater decrease of £167,000,000 millions sterling compared with the same period last year. Moreover, there is a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past nine months of 13 millions.—B. O. W. through Reuter.

LATER.

Expenditure chargeable against revenue is £572,500,000 sterling, compared with nearly £740,000,000. The chief increase in revenue is income-tax, namely, 12 and 3/8 millions. Chief decreases are the Excise, namely, £28,500,000 and the Excess Profits Duties, namely, 28 and three-eights, while the Miscellaneous are £48,250,000 millions.—Reuter.

"THE DEMOCRAT"

Mr. Kutbuddin Rocky, Secretary, Congress and Khilafat Committees, Poona, writes under date December 28th:—

It is gratifying to announce that a new English bi-weekly, is going to be started in Poona from January 1923. The paper will be really the "Voice of the Nation." Its policy will be independent. Its Editor will be Mr. Beadon Banks, an Englishman who loves India and the Indians. The paper will be published bi-weekly at present but very soon it is going to be changed into a daily.

"The Democrat" will take the same line as "The Chronicle" has been following. There would be no difference between "The Chronicle" and "The Democrat" Special arrangement has been made to translate the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Urdu and Marathi papers for "The Democrat."

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YOU WILL RELISH & DIGEST YOUR FOOD

If your digestive organs are in a sound and healthy condition, and extracting full nourishment from the food you eat, there ought to be no sign of pain or discomfort. But to-day thousands are afraid to eat because of the pains that follow even a light meal of good and wholesome food. The cause most probably lies in a weak or disordered digestive system. Possibly the stomach is out of order, the liver a little sluggish, or the bowels constipated. Get them into a state of healthy activity by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you will be able to eat without any painful after-effects, because your food will then be well digested. Put it to the test yourself, you will cease to suffer.

IF YOU TAKE—MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

THE SYRUP CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED IN TABLET FORM.



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INDIAN SEAMEN.

ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

SEAMEN'S UNION'S VIEWS.

The Executive Council of the Indian Seamen's Union has forwarded to the Deputy Secretary, Marine Department, Government of Bengal, a lengthy memorandum containing the views of the Union on the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee.

With regard to the feasible alternatives for the organisation of the Employment Bureau as recommended by the Seamen's Recruitment Committee, the Council agrees with its views and is decidedly of opinion that the first alternative, viz.:—Employment Offices organised and maintained by the representative Associations of Shipowners and Seamen in co-operation should be given effect to and the Union on its part is ready to discharge its responsibilities in the matter of organisation and maintenance of the said Employment Offices. The Council fails to appreciate the difference felt by the Seamen's Recruitment Committee in the matter of co-operation between the employers and the employees' Associations. As personal contact and interchange of views can only build up mutual understanding and thereby ensure safe and speedy settlement of differences, the Council fails to understand why the shipowners are so reluctant to work harmoniously and in co-operation with the Union. The Council is of opinion that the Employment Bureau if it be organised and managed by the representative Associations of the Shipowners and the Seamen would do away with the possibility of any misunderstanding between them and foster and cement the feelings of good-will and co-operation and also obli[terate] of the present opinion that the ... given effect to by the Go...

STATE BU...

As regards the second alternative, viz.:—Employment offices organised and maintained by the State, the Council entirely agrees with the views of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee that "Unnecessary interference by the State with the conditions of labour in any industry is undesirable and a system which is maintained by the mutual co-operation of the parties concerned is likely to work much more smoothly than one which depends on the power of the State", and as such it should not be adopted unless the first alternative proves absolutely impracticable. But if the second alternative, that of a State Organisation, be unavoidable than it should be launched only under proper safeguards which would be sufficient for checking any short-comings of the Head of the Bureau. As regards the safeguards the Council urges—(a) that the Union should be previously consulted about the person to be appointed as the Head of the Bureau, (b) that the Head of the Bureau should be assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives from both the Shipowners and the Seamen's Organisations, (c) one of the Assistants to the Head of the Bureau should be recruited from the Union on its recommendations. The Council is definitely of opinion that without these safeguards the State Organisation of the Employment Offices would hardly be any improvement on the existing state of affairs and it would be no better than putting on a bright paint on rotten structure. It would be as objectionable as the present system which has also got its Shipping Master, Deputies and Assistant Shipping Masters, the only difference being that it is dignified by christening it with a new appellation, viz., the Organisation by the State. The Council begs to urge on the Government that the safeguards referred to above should be strictly adhered to if the second alternative, that if a State organisation, be at all decided upon.

The Council agrees with the recommendations of the Recruitment Committee that "The Head of the Bureau should be an Officer having practical Maritime experience as recommended by the Genoa Conference as it is desirable that if possible he should have experience of the Shipowners and Seamen's Organisations. And he must be able to work sympathetically with Shipowners, ... and men and with the Orga... of the Shipowners and the men." ... order to realise this end the Council is of opinion that the Head of the Bureau should be selected from a Seamen's Union of Great Britain preferably one having experience in National Maritime Board who would have the necessary qualifications stated by the Committee.

Regarding the granting of Agencies for making advances the Council is of opinion that such ...cy should not be granted to any body ...pting the Seamen's Unions ...e Societies, as otherwise the ...uld be leaving a loop-hole for ...okers or any such similar in... ...et into and thereby run the ...ing the reforms and the pre... ...revived again.

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...he appointment of Advisory ...e Council fails to understand ...uld be any difference of opi... ...its immediate introduction ...ng regard to the fact that the ...in entire agreement with the majority of the members of that the Advisory Committee ...ost useful and should be set ...y as it would keep the Head ... in intimate touch with the the Shipowners and the Sea... ...oints affecting their interests ...o come to a proper decision.

...EAMEN TO THE BUREAU.

... is of opinion that the power ...en to the Bureau should only ...he Seamen and their organi... ...ipowners have been given the ...tion of the crew hence their ...dequately safeguarded and if ...ey are given the power to ... the Bureau then they would ...ploy agents who would be no better ...

ALL-I...

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The All-I... concluded its sitting... were four more lectures... presidency of Dr. G. T. W...

Prof. Adrian D... oke on "inequality between ... He said a woman was physical... delicate and graceful, mentally more ...aginative and emotional and her heart more sympathetic and loving and none wanted her to be as hardy, as logical and as hard hearted as man unless one desired to turn the world into a bleak wilderness. But while it was well that she should retain her inherent inequalities as compared to man, there was no reason why she should suffer from artificial inequalities, which convention and prejudice had forced upon her. She need not be a Cinderella at home, a curse on society, an economic slave in life and an outcast in politics. The lecturer appealed for redress of her inequalities so that the world may discard war and injustice and evolve on right lines.

Miss Shirin Cursetjee and Mrs. Pradhan spoke on the same subject and emphasised supplemental value of woman's contribution towards world progress.

NEW IDEALS OF LIFE.

Mr. Sohrab Katrak lectured on "Pilgrims on the Path" and traced the history of mankind in its search for pleasure and happiness which he said was after all to be found in renunciation and sacrifice.

Prof. Sardar Pritamsing speaking on "Economic Problem of Life" said its solution would not be reached by altering conditions of life in accordance with the theories of economists, but by following the teachings of religious leaders who set values on right and justice different from those of orthodox economists.

Mr. M. R. Shiraz spoke on "When nations are one". He said the world had through ages advanced step by step to wider unities until the goal was now in sight when nations would become one and there would be no more war and strife.

The President in his closing remarks said the Bahai movement concerned itself with people's minds, which he was sure were big enough to forget their petty selves and strive for world unity. The movement, he felt, should be more practical and get at things that really mattered. He had personally great faith in the possibilities of "Esperanto" being the universal language, but in addition to concentrating on that he wished the movement to inculcate the old spiritual ideal of people having a strong and graceful physique. The sitting lasted for four hours.

A I. SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The All-India Social Workers Conference organised by Madras Social Service League commenced to-day at the Memorial Hall, Madras, Dr. D. N. Maitra of Calcutta presiding. Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome advocated elevation of depressed sex along with the elevation of depressed classes and said education was the most potent lever for raising them both.

Dr D. N. Maitra in the course of his address said that although social service comprehended all round community welfare of the pupulation, for the present purpose and having regard to political conditions of the country, it must be confined to the social problems of community. That work should be done without dissipating their limited energies and without coming into contact with the administrative side of Government. Dr. Maitra indicated lines of social service work and said the need of the moment was starting of all India Social Service Organisation in order to coordinate all welfare organisations in the land.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NOVA GOA, Dec. 30.

To-day, the Catholic Conference sessions passed the following resolutions:—

That in order to promote union amongst the Catholics, this Conference suggests that Catholic Associations be started in every diocese under the patronage of its respective ordinary, This Conference is of opinion that in order to safeguard Catholic interests, it is essential that two Catholics should be nominated to the Legislative Assembly, one to the Council of State and larger respresentation of Catholics in provincial Legislative Councils. Where no separate represeatation is allowed to the community it should be given to them in view of their importance and progress. This All-India Catholic Conference recommends editors, publishers, and managers of the existing Catholic Press and magazines an organisataion among themselves of an Indian News Service.

Resolved that measures be taken to start a Press campaign for spreading Catholic press in all parishes whereever possible. That in view of introduction sooner or later of free and compulsory education in Indian provinces, this Conference resolves that if the effect of free and compulsory education acts be such as to pass the control of Catholic schools into central schools, the Bishop or Bishops concerned should be respectively requested to convene meetings of representative men of the province to consider the effect of any such act on Catholic education to propose necessary amendments and to approach Government to embody such amendments in the act or else exempt Catholic schools from the operation of the Act. If such exemption is granted this Conference calls upon all Catholic parents to make up for any financial loss incurred thereby for instance by payment of fees or contributions from heads of families in the locality.

That this Conference respectfully requests the Portuguese Government in India to introduce teachings of Christian doctrine in Government schools for the benefit of Catholic children. This Conference views with alarm the Bombay Government's proposal to reduce all ordinary grants to secondary schools by 25 per cent inasmuch as such reductions are detrimental to education in general and Catholic education in particular.

Father Caslets of Trichinopoly delivered and interesting lecture on the *Paravars* descendants of St. Xavier's converts in Fishery Coast. Canon Heredia of Goa spoke in Konkani on Catholicity in Malabar.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The long list of the New Year's honours is confined mainly to departmental lists, in accordance with the decision to delay publication of the Premier's list until the committee of the Privy Council have considered recommendations of the Royal Commission on Honours. The honours include baronetcies to Mr. Thomas Paxton, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and to General Sir Nevil Macready.

The Grand Cross of Bath is bestowed on Sir William Birdwood.

The Grand Cross of Victorian Order is bestowed upon the Duke of Atholl and Sir Robert Banden-Powell.

The Grand Cross of the British Empire is awarded to General Sir Charles Harington.

The Commandership of the British Empire is bestowed upon Mr. Bernard Bell, President of Court of the Appeal of Iraq.

Officerships of the British Empire are granted to Mr. George Finnimore, Inspector of Civil Jails, Iraq, and Mr. Charles Little dale, Commandant of Police, Arbil, Iraq.

The following persons become Members of the British Empire:—Ernest Harris, Superintendent of Mechanical Transport Iraq. Miss Helen Iles, Acting Matron of Baghdad Hospital. Leslie Pollard, Registrar of the Secretariat of the High Commissioner, Iraq.

Mr. Hilarion Fernando, Member of the Executive Council of Ceylon, becomes Knight Bachelor.

The Grand Cross of Bath is awarded to Sir William Edwards and to Colonels Arthur Poole, Charles Rankin, Edward Fagan, Manners Nightingale, Guy Beatty.

The Commandership of the British Empire is bestowed upon Colonel Charles Walker Scott.—Reuter.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The following award of King's Police medal has been gazetted:—

Madras:—Mr. Jack Elliot, acting Superintendent of Police, Mr. Arnold Jessie King, Assistant Superintendent, Subadar K. Krishna Paniker, Malabar Special Police; T. S. P. Ramanatha Ayyar, Acting Inspector; V. M. Appu Nayar, Sub-Inspector; K. Karunakaran Nayar, Sub-Inspector; V. Karunakara Menon, Sub-Inspector; V. Krishna Menon, Sub-Inspector; Kunnanthodiyil Syedu, Head Constable; R. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Deputy Superintendent; Khan Bahadur V. Ghulam Ali Muhammad Khan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent; Mr. C. W. Scott Cowar (deceased) Assistant Superintendent.

Bombay:—Mr A. O'Gorman, Assistant Superintendent; Kalekhan Hamidkhan, Head Constable, Kaira District; Bapu Sitaram Samant, Constable, Bombay City, Wahidbux Allahjiwayo, Constable, Sukkur District; Syed Mahomed Syed Masitali, Constable, Bombay City; Mr. D. Healy, Superintendent Ahmedabad; Mr. J. C. Curry, Superintendent, Karachi; Mr. T. D. Vasvani, Acting Deputy Superintendent Hyderabad (Sind); Mr. H. M. Haslehust, Superintendent, Kaira.

Bengal:—Mr. F. D. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner Port Police, Calcutta; Mr. E. A. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner, Calcutta; Mr. Manmatha Nath Sen, Inspector, Nadia; Mr. Beni Madhab Chaudhuri Sub-Inspector, Chittagong; Subadar Shankar Singh, Inspector, Birbhum; Karamat Shah, Constable, Midnapore District; Ram Dhandra Upadeya, Constable Murshidabad District.

United Provinces:—Mr. J. C. T. Rivett Carnac, Officiating Superintendent; Mr. M. C. Tweedie, Deputy Inspector General; Mr. H. A. Emile, Assistant Superintendent.

Port Blair:—Munshi Baqar Ali Khan Deputy Superintendent; Gauhar Khan, Head Constable; Majid Singh, Head Constable.

Punjab:—Abdul Karim, Head Constable; Mr. Khaliq Dad Khan, Inspector, Lahore; Ghulam Mohammad Head Constable, Lahore; Maulana Bukhsh and Nawab Din, Foot Constables, Railway Police.

Behar and Orissa:—Muhammad Ismail, Inspector Hazaribagh; Mr. Jagdeo Prasad Singh, Inspector, Giridih; Banchanidhi, Constable, Puri; Sheo Lochan Singh, Constable Bhagalpore.

Central Provinces:—Madhusudan Rao Deshmukh, Inspector; Gopal Singh, Sub-Inspector.

N. W. F. Province:—Muhammad Sher Khan, Sub-Inspector, Hari Singh Sub-Inspector, Faqir Muhammad, Head Constable.

(For further New Year's Honous List see page 5.)

FRONTIER NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

Reports have been received by the Army Headquarters that the aeroplane D. H. S. A., piloted by Flight Officer E. E. Turner and one observer while engaged in bombing operations against the Jalalkhel Mahsuds on the 26th instant was hit by a bomb from another of our own machines in the vicinity of Polosi Pungha in Jalalkhel area as a result of which the machine crashed killing both the occupants. The enemy subsequently looted and burnt the machine.

Reliable news from the Frontier state that a party of Wazirs five to six hundred strong from Shajui Colony in Afghanistan has proceeded to the country, north of Duzdap and has been raiding the caravans on Duzdap Seistan road. Persian troops and levies are operating against them but have not yet been able to come into contract with the raiders. A second party belonging to the same gang is reported to be moving south of Kandahar to Shorawak in the Afghan territory, west of Quetta with the intention of raiding Baluchistan.

INDIA AND OPIUM EVIL.

EDUCATING WORLD OPINION.

Mr. Noni Gopal Bose, Secretary, Friends of Freedom for India, writes from Philadelphia under date November 29th, 1922, as follows:—

The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union met in Philadelphia, in its annual convention from November 11th to 18th, 1922. Delegates came from various parts of the world and crowded the hotels in the city. Two missionary delegates came from India—one of them was from Assam.

I was not a delegate, neither could I secure a ticket for entrance. While I was watching the stream of women flowing into the hall, a woman from behind said in a low voice "I shall get you in." She happened to be one of my friends who is working heart and soul to enlighten the American public on the question of India. She is a member of the D. A. R. (Daughters of American Revolution) and also a member in the Board of the Friends of Freedom for India.

I entered the hall. I was introduced to an usher, who reported my case to the authority, and was instantly admitted to the platform after I was known as coming all the way from India. All the seats on the platform were occupied except fifty that were reserved for the guests from the Anti-Saloon League of America. However, within no time another seat was provided for me.

Delegates from each country had their own places marked by the name of the country. I looked at the signboard marked Japan and found two or three Japanese women to represent in the convention. I looked at the signboards of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, France, Germany and then India. I looked and looked again on the last signboard and found nobody that I could recognize as a true Indian.

I passed a slip in the hand of a woman page to forward it to the President with the following line on it:—"May a young Hindu be allowed to speak for four minutes on Prohibition?" I got no answer to it. I knew the cause that I do not want to mention now.

The afternoon session came to its close at 5-30 p.m. While I was leaving the platform with a rather sad mood, a page whispered, "a lady wants to see you." She took me down to her.

This lady was looking for a true Hindu who could give her some idea about the opium in India. She invited me for a supper in her hotel. I came at 6-30 p.m. and found all the guests were waiting for me. Among the guests were the lady who succeeded in getting me in the convention, two missionaries from India and one from Egypt, a reporter from prominent daily newspaper and another from a magazine.

Our hostess was a wealthy New York woman, formerly Deputy Commissioner, New York State Narcotic Drug Control, and now the President of the Drug Control League. She is well-known among high United States officials. She asked me what I knew about opium in India. I told her, while for world's medicinal purpose about ten tons of opium is necessary, the Government in India under its moral and legal sanction is manufacturing more than one thousand tons that is not only drugging India, but a large part of it is being smuggled in America. While I was pointing out, point by point, the Viceroy's opium policy in India, one of the missionaries interrupted by saying, "Mr. Bose, you ought to consider that opium cannot be abolished until the people are educated to that point." I answered, "Do you mean to educate by providing with the means of indulgence? Was not China twice punished by England for her refusal to accept opium trade?"

The Commissioner turned to the missionaries and said in a low voice, "We Christians deserve scolding from India for our treatment."

I had in my pocket a resolution protesting against the Viceroy's opium policy in India and limiting the production to medicinal and scientific purposes only. I intended it to be presented to the Convention through one of the delegates from India. They refused to handle it on the ground that they did not know anything about it. I was thinking they fear every thing except God. However, our influence, writings and the circulation of pamphlets seem to have had influence. The Christian Temperance Union passed a resolution restricting the production of opium to scientific and medicinal purposes. Further more we have got the assurances from the Commissioner that a conference is going to be held where prominent men and women of America will hear the discussion on opium and use every means within their power to restrict this international nuisance.

The Indian National Congress, representing the majority of the people of India, should declare that any representation for India in the League of Nation, or in any other international conference, is regarded null and void, unless it is authorized by the Congress. Before it is done, it is also necessary that the Congress should send representatives in the important countries of the world, or recognize those organizations that have been working for India for years in foreign lands. In the latter case it would be much easier for them to utilize their connections already made.

India wants to assert herself among the free nations of the world. To be respected by other nations, her representatives must sit side by side with the representatives of other nations. She does not want to suffer any more the indignity of having a foreigner with alien culture and with colossal ignorance of India's temperament, to represent or, if you prefer to say, misrepresent her. This must be decided by the Congress.

INDIA

CONDEMNAT...

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8-0, W. G. Thompson ..... 2.
Mr. P. G. Singhance's VOLTAGE 8-3 Donnelly ..... 4.
Not Run:—Antie, Diabet, Laranju, Cheery Girl.
Also Ran:—Uzume 8-0, Sherwood, Eager to 9-2 Mukings. Lively 8-13, Bowley, Woorali 8-8 Buckley, Vauclere 6-12 Vauclere, Balira 8-6 Morris, Eapectant 7-8, E. S. Grace, Golden Gleam 8-1, F. Huxley, Limehouse Lights 7-12 Harrison Lady Rita 7-2 O'Connor, Lady Loo 7-0 R. Jones.
THE RACE:—Glass Rock showed the way to Voltage, Limehouse Lights, Silver Wedding Sauce. Lady Loo was last. Glass Rock maintained her lead and won by ½ from Silver Wedding and Sauce who deadheated for second place. Voltage was fourth ½ length behind. Time 1 min. 16 sec.
1st Tote paid Rs. 99-8-0 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. Favourite Sauce
55-8-0, Rs. 18 for places.
Winner Trained by A. R. Mahomed.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING, FIFTH DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

THE HOLLY PLATE, DIV. 2—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in fourth division.
Nawabzada S. Meerza's GEISHA GIRL 8-6, Hutchins ..... 1.
Mr. Mclaren's, WAR RATIONS 8-8, Dobie ..... 2.
Maj Hilliard's DAILY BREAD, 8-5, Harrison ..... 3.
Mr. Das' BLUSTER 8-9, Northmore ..... 4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 135 win, and Rs. 34½ 15 and 88½ places.

THE AVENUE PLATE, Div 2—Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs. 3000, second Rs. 1000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third division.
Lt. Col. Tennent's BEPPO STAR 8-11, O'Brien ..... 1.
Mr. Jeffrey's BATTLE OF THE BOYNE 8-9, Dobie ..... 2.
Mr. Lauder's SOLE BAY 8-1, (Car 8-2). Seastream ..... 3.
Mr. Panic's PICKET 8-11, Audas ..... 4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 41 win and Rs. 19½ and 25 places.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL—Distance about 3 miles. Cup value £50 presented by R.C.T.C. winner cup and Rs. 75000, second Rs. 3000, third Rs. 2000. Handicap steeplechase for horses.
Mr. Gilford's JOYSHIP 10.2, Seastream ... 1.
Messrs. Gregson and Cock's UGLY GLOSING 12.5, Pearce ..... 2.
Mr. Margrett's GOLDER RUTE 9-3, Callanan ..... 3.
Colom Poote and Maj Marriot's TRAVELLER 10-2, Capt. Misi ..... 4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 47½ win and Rs. 18½ 22½ and 35½ place.

THE AVENUE PLATE DIV. I—Distance 1¼ miles. Winner Rs 3000, second Rs. 1000, third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third division.
Mr. Thadden's MAMETZ 9-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. Tichborne's CAOE CLEAR 8-, Northmore ..... 2.
Mr. Thomas' GALLEY LAW 7-12, Car 7-13), Obrien ..... 3.
Mr. Willson's ROYAL SIGN 9-5, Bond .....
Totalizators paid Rs. 30 win and Rs. 13 and 25½ places.

THE HILLIARD PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 7000, second Rs. 2500, third Rs. 1500. Handicap for horses in first and second division.
Nawab of Murshidabad's WEDDING RING 8-12, O'Brien. .....
Mr. Galstaun's PRETTY GIRL 7-11, Townsend ..... 2.
Messrs Eddis and Evers' LIAUSINFRIED 7-11, Dobie ..... 3.
Mr. Thidden's THE DEVIL 9-8, Ruiz 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 42½ win, and Rs. 24 and 5 places.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs. Winner Rs. 5000, second 2000, third Rs. 1000. Handicap for horses in the second division.
Mr. Garda's OLIVINE 8-3, Clarke ..... 1.
H. H. Maharaja Coochbehar's THE LARK 6-3, Rich, ... 2.
Mr. Avasia's CRAB APPLE 8-4, Barnet ... 3.
Mr. Sontar's SEREMIST 8-7, Dobie ..... 4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 58½ win and Rs. 18½, 19-1-2 and 26 places.

The HOLLY PLATE DIV I—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap in horses in fourth division.
Mr. Tarrant's LITTLE LIFE 8-2, Hutchins ..... 1.
Mr. Ali's BLACK PETER 8-7, Ritchie ... 2.
Mr. Khettoy's HUGE ROE 8-1, Northmore 3.
Mr. Coingham's ANNA 8-9, Bloss ..... 4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 31½ win and Rs. 15, 39¼ and 21½ places.

THE LOUDON PLATE—Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 3000, second Rs. 1000, third Rs. 500. Highweight handicap for English and Australiasian ponies 14-1 and under and C.B. ponies 14-2 and under.
Maj Hniaro's FELLADEEN 7-12, Northmore ..... 1.
Mr. Galstanu's BIDESIA, 10-0, Dobie ..... 2.
Mr. Galstan's SLOW COACL 10-7 Townsend ..... 3.
Mr. Donetil's RECONQUISTA, 8-3, Harriton ..... 4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 69 win and Rs. 27, 29½ and 17 places.

THE HOLLY PLATE Div. III—Distance 7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in fourth division.
Mr. Galstann's MAYBOLE 9-0, Townsend ... 1.
Mr. Austin's MIGNONETTE 8-12, O'Brien 2.
Mr. Guzadhar's GLEN LUSSETS 8-10, Beher ..... 3.
Mr. Division's PPC 7-[illegible], Dobie ..... 4.
Totalizators paid Rs. 73½ win, Rs. 26, 19 and 23 places.

MADRAS RACES.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

THE KONIGAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 2000 winner, Rs. 700 second, Rs. 300 third. Presented by Royal Calcutta Turf Club. Handicap for C. B. Horses three years old and upwards.
Mr. J. Crawford's MONTEGRA 10-10, White ..... 1.
Mr. Goolam Hoosein Essaji's JOVIAL 10-12, Mcpherson ..... 2.
Mr. F. Norman's BETTER HOPE 10-7, Riley ..... 3.
Maharajah of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 7-12, Hewitt ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 72 win Rs. 18, Rs. 17, Rs. 23 places,

THE BANGALORE PLATE—Distance about 1¼ miles. Rs. 1000 winner, Rs. 300 second Rs. 200 third. Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 1050 or over since 31st March.
Mr. Ahmed Bazamy's MONYUD 8-1, Syet Saleh ..... 1.
Messrs. A. Wahed and Sattar's EMPEROR 8-11, Quinn ..... 2.
Major J. Ponsonby's ARAMIS 7, Fylano ... 3.
V. A. M. Swamy's LINK LEADER 7-0, Mcguade ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 281 win, Rs. 9[illegible] Rs. 29 places.

THE TAJ PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 2000 winner, Rs. 700 second, Rs. 300 third. Handicap for Arabs.
Mr. Goorjee Yacoob's SIRTIB 7-12, Babajan ..... 1.
Rahah of Venkatagiri's CYMBELINE 7-2, Bona ..... 2.
Mr. H. R. Dunk's ORPHAN 8-6, White ... 3.
Hajee Ismail Sait's LOOKHMAN 8-13, Quinn ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 220 win, Rs. 84, Rs. 63, Rs. 19 places.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP value 1000 presented by H. E. Lord Willingdon and Rs. 15000 from fund cup and Rs. 10000 winner, Rs. 3000 second 2000 third. Handicap for horses in third division. Distance about 1½ miles.
Mr. T. M. Ross' WIDE DOTE 7-11, Bland ...1.
Sirdar Laksoikantaraj Ur's ZANZIBAR 8-0, Mcquade ..... 2.
Maharajah of Navanagar's MARBY 8-0, Aldridge ..... 3.
Messrs. W. King and V. J. Reeds' THUNDER 8-12, Trahan ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 126 win, Rs. 25, Rs. 38, Rs. 6 places.

THE JEYPORE PLATE. Rs. 2000 winner, Rs. 700 second, Rs. 300 third. Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under other than those classified in third division or above. Distance five furlongs.
Mr. Nugent Grant's CAIRKEMAN 8-6, Akey, ... 1.
Hojee Ismail Sait's SCINDIA 8-5 Quinn ... 2.
Rajah of Bobbi's ENGAGED 7-10, Bona ... 3.
Maharajah of Mysore's MISS TWISTUM 8-2 Gulam ..... 4.
Tote paid Rs. 50 win, Rs. 22, Rs. 25 places.

DELHI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The 6th session of the All-India Delhi Punjabee Traders' Hockey Tournaments Zamir Cup, 1923 will commence at Delhi from the 11th January, 1923. Entrance fee is Rs. 15 and the last date of entry is 8th January 1923.

Further particulars may be attained from the Hony. Secretary, Hockey Tournament,

TENNIS AT NASIK.

The following are further results of the matches of the open Tennis Tournaments at Nasik:—
Monday, (25th Dec.):—
Mr. W. R. Gadgil beat Mr. G. S. Ghate (6-0; 6-1)
Mr. W. R. Gadgil beat Mr. S. K. Rathi (6-0; 6-0.)
Tuesday, (26th Dec.):—
Mr. B. S. Muzumdar beat Mr. V. R. Hardikar (6-4; 7-9and 6-4.)
Capt. Vaidya beat Mr. R. G. Joshi (6-4; 6-1.)
Mr. Smith beat Mr. R. D. Gangal (6-2; 6-1.)
Wednesday, (27th Dec.):—
Mr. L. R. Raddi beat Capt. Vaidya (4-6; 6-0; 6-2.))
Mr. Smith beat Mr. V. G. Kulkarni (6-2; 6-1.)
Thursday, (28th Dec.):—
Mr. W. R. Gadgil beat Mr. L. R. Raddi: (6-2; 6-0.)
Mr. P. H. Barve beat Mr. Smith (6-3; 6-0.)

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

AT RAWALPINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 1.

The proclamation parade was held here to-day in brilliant sunshine before 30,000 spectators at 11 a.m. The salute was taken by Major General Sir William Birdwood, Bart, G.O. C., Northern Army with it General Sir Herbert Uniacke. The Royal salute and the Feu de Joie were executed with precision nd the national athem played by the bands of the assembled regiment. The order of the march past was as follows:—The P. A. V. O Cavalry Bts 2nd, 18th Pack Battalions, R. F.A, Sappers and Miners, the Gloucester Regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry, the Sherwood Foresters, 39th Punjabis, D. Coy Signals Pack and a draft of mule cadres S. and T. Corps. The Foresters who have just arrived from Constantinople march past to the tune of the "young may moon" headed by their Regimental mascot, a ram, wearing the green coat emblazoned with the regimental badge. This ram is a fine arimal presented to the regiment by the Duke of Devonshire. The Mule Cadres who have only recently included as combatants were 3/8 particularly s martly turned out.

AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 1.

An unusally large crowd was present at the proclamation parade held this morning commanded by General C.A.C. Godwin, the whole of the troops in the garrison participated and also the 1st and 2nd Imperial Service Lancers. The Hon. the Resident Mr. Lennox Russell and the staff and a number of Hyderabad State nobles and officials were also present.

AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 1.

The annual new year's day proclamation parade was held on the general Parade Ground at the Race Course. The troops on the parade were:—Poona Horse K.C.S. Light Infantry, West Kents and the 3rd Madras Infantry. After firing the Feu de Joie and giving the Royal Salute three cheers were given for His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor. The regiments then marched past saluting the base and so on to the barracks.

A similar parade was held at Kirkee at the same hour.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Maharajah Sir Pradyot Coomer Tagore, the Hon. Raja P. N Roy of Dighapatia, the most Revd., the Metropolitan, Mr. S. C Ghose.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading attended the Calcutta races on the 1st instant and special performence at the Madans Theatre in aid of the Lady Readings Fund in the evening.

His Excellency the Viceroy went with the Porst Commissioner by river to Diamond Harbour..

Their Excellency attended a divine service at the Cathedral.

Mr. Shamrao Pralhad Deshpande, one of the trusted and well-known public workers and speakers in Berar, died at Yeotmal on the afternoon of January 1st after a prolonged illness.

PRESENTATION TO MR. PICKTHALL.

SUM TRANSFERRED TO "CHRONICLE" APPRECIATION FUND.

The following is the covering letter sent to Mr. Pickthall by various contributors (mentioned below) of the sum of Rs. 454 (mentioned below) of the sum of Rs. 454 from Surat which, as stated at the end of the list, has been transferred to "The Chronicle Appreciation Fund":—

"To Mr. Mohammed Marmaduke Pickthall.

Dear Sir,—We the undersigned readers of the "Chronicle" beg to offer you our humble mite towards "the Chronicle Appreciation Fund" not as a help, but purely as a token of our esteem and admiration for your selfless services to the cause of India, Asia, and Islam.

We have noticed that a certain section of the Press and a few biased individual, are in the habit of occasionally amusing the public with their petty-minded malevolence towards yourself and the "Chronicle:" We might inform these good people that the great majority do not desire a better paper than the "Chronicle", nor a nobler editor than Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall; Neither do they wish kind friends to come forward and tell Mr. Pickthall what to do, and what not to do.

Our concluding message to you is: "Bravo!"—Yours, etc.

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Muhamed Amla ...	1
Hakeem Said ...	1
H. Jamada ...	1
M. Banu Mia ...	1
Gora Dawood ...	1
Ismail Lumalia ...	1
Total ...	454

Mr. Pickthall thanks the donors warmly for their goodwill towards himself and "The Chronicle," and informs them that he has presented the above sum to the "Chronicle Appreciation Fund."

"REUTER'S HERALDRY."

The "Bombay Samachar" writes as under:

The Congress week has been strangely heralded this time by Reuter having sent a long telegram of several columns outlining a scheme of Indian independence drawn up by Mr. M. N. Roy of Berlin. The only purpose which can be served by such a message is a futile propaganda against the only national organ of expression which the Indian people possess. Mr. M. N. Roy is an unknown factor in practical Indian politics and according to the constitution of the Congress is required to be a member of the All-India Congress Committee or a delegate duly elected by a constituency to the Indian National Congress to be able to put forward or plead the acceptance of a scheme. Meanwhile anybody—even Reuter's own correspondent is at perfect liberty to frame a horrible scheme of revolution in India and post it per registered system to the address of the Congress Secretaries and announce to the world that such a scheme has been placed before that body, and that it remains to be seen "whether it will be accepted." If there is any meaning in the telegram over which so much valuable money contributed by Reuter's trusting subscribers has been criminally wasted, it shows the dishardism of Reuter's Allies who would discredit this great and frank movement of Indian Nationalism by hook or by crook. It foreshadows a new and more repressive policy, a grim struggle for liberty, a further taste of the iron hand of the reactionary peers at the helm of Indian affairs in England.

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Poona Express	19 50	7 35
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Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 26
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Express	21 40	7 [illegible]

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DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.

On the 31st ultimo, Rama Daji, a mill-hand (30), went with his neighbour Babu Govind to a mill-tank at Furgusson Road to wash clothes. Whilst there, Rama went into the water for a swim. A little later he came out, took Babu by the hand and pulled him towards the water to have a swim. Babu gave him a jerk and got free. Rama, then, went in and began to swim. Suddenly, he went down and did not come up again. Babu's alarm brought people on the scene who brought Rama out, but he was by that time dead.

MADHAVJI DHARAMSI MILL.

The Madhavji Dharamsi Mill at Foras Road which had remained closed last week owing to the management having declared a lock-out in consequence of the firm determination of some of the opratives, started working yesterday morning. The lock-out was declared to continue till yesterday. The engines were started yesterday morning and when the gates were thrown open, employees of all the departments, with the exception of the men belonging to the Throstle Department, went in and started working. The workmen belonging to the Throstle Department are still holding out. The mill is working as usual.

INFANT POISONED BY OPIUM.

A Hindu widow named Sonabai, residing at Golepitha, on finding an infant daughter of her son crying much, purchased from an opium-vendor a pill known amongst the Indians as "Bala Goli" (i.e., child's pill), and gave it to the infant, which was only seven days old, at 11 p.m. on Saturday last. The crying ceased, but to her surprise Sonabai found the child unconscious in the bed the next morning. It was removed to the G. T. Hospital where it was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and died on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

At the G. T. Hospital, Mr. King held an inquest, on Monday. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to poisoning by opium, which was administered by her grand-mother in ignorance of the consequence.

FIREMAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH AT RECLAMATION WORKS.

Robert Sequera, a fireman, employed at the Back Bay Reclamation, was on a crane at the Reclamation Works at 6 p.m. on Saturday last when he heard another fireman named Parsaram working on another crane, calling out to him. Sequera called out to him again, but got no reply. He, thereupon, alighted from his crane and saw Parsaram lying among the piles up to the neck. He said he had fallen down. Sequera threw a rope to him, but he could not catch it. Sarang and others came up and they went down and got Parsaram out. He was dead.

An inquest was held at the Coroner's Court by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CONFERENCE OF WORKERS FOR BLIND AND DEAF.

The first sesion of the Conference of the Workers for the Blind and the Deaf opened at the Y.M.C.A. Hall Mr. A. K. Shah, Principal of the School for the Blind in Calcutta, presiding. Over thirty workers from several parts of India attended. A condolence resolution was pased for the demise of Dr. N. D. Chatrapathi (Bombay) and Mr. J. M. Banerji (Calcutta), Mr. P. N. V. Rau (Mysore) then read a paper in which he urged that the workers should cooperate with Government in the cause of the blind and the deaf, that special instruction be administered by the Education Department viz. the cooperation of other departments and that the Government should immediately begin cooperating with the existing philanthropic associations, in this matter. Another paper was read on the desirability of educating the blind in the school for the sighted, if possible. The conference will reasemble tomorow.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

The special December number of the Indian Review opens with an article on "The Spirit of Khaddar as I understand it by Dr. Sir P. C. Ray. Prof. Rushbrook Williams discusses the much debated question of Council entry which may be read with interest in view of the ensuing Session of the Congress. Mr. Peri Sundaram, Bar-at-Law, Colombo criticises the present system of *Quarantine* Camp at Mandapam as altogether wasteful to the finances of the island and an insult to the self-respect of Indian Emigrants. Among other articles of interest in this number which contains portraits of leading personalities in the New Parliament and numerous other illustrations are: "Codification of Hindu Law" by Dr. H.S. Gour, "The New Parliament." "Ksatriya Clans" by Haraprasad Sastri, "Indian Literature and German Poets" by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, "The Feudatory States" by Mr. C. Achyuta Menon, "Comparative Economics" by Dr. John Matthai, "India and International Labour" by Mr. P. P. Pillai, "The Party System" by Prof. Chakrabarty, "The Russian Revolution" by Mr. Prasanna Kumar Samaddar "H. G. Wells on Education" by Prof. J. H. Maxwell, "A new Capital for Burma" by "Adair." "Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri" by Mr. Aravamuda Aiyangar M.A., "Foreign Affairs" by "Visitor" etc.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,

Tuesday, January 2, 1923.

THE GAYA CONGRESS.

The Gaya Session of the Congress is now over, and, judged by achievements, it compares unfavourably with the Ahmedabad and Nagpur Sessions. That is the natural outcome of divided counsels, and we are sorry that the nation's counsels ever were divided on an issue which appears extremely trivial in the light of real danger such as threatens India and all Asia at the present moment from Lausanne. Much valuable time was wasted over the question of council entry which might have been employed upon the proper work of Congress under Non-Co-operation—nation-building. Unfortunately there are many people who, in the absence of the inspiring personality of the Mahatma, have lost the inspiration of the movement, and consider it more important to injure or frustrate the work of their opponents than to do their own work. The Gaya Congress suffered from the insistent claims of this minority to occupy its time, preventing the advance of the majority along the clear and useful path prescribed by the Mahatma. We are glad that it was the Muslims who first made the stand against reaction, because their firmness gives the lie to the suggestion, often made, that, owing to the concessions made to Turkey, they were becoming lukewarm in the national cause, and would no longer value Hindu-Muslim unity.

We are glad that the foreign policy of the Congress, first suggested by the Muslims, has been adopted, and defined by Congress as aiming at an Asiatic Federation. That is an aim inclusive of the aspirations of every race and creed in India, and one which will secure the sympathy of strong allies. A proposal to boycott only British goods has been rejected, as being contrary to Mahatma Gandhi's programme, which eschews everything likely to conduce to racial hatred. Again, as in the case of the Council-entry proposition, those in favour of the change were animated rather by desire to injure the opponent nation of the moment than to build up the prosperity of their own. Mahatma Gandhi's boycott of *all* foreign cloth was for the welfare of India, which the proposal to boycott all British goods, while admitting freely foreign goods from other countries, is not. In short, we may say that the aims and objects of the non-Co-operation movement have been reaffirmed, but hardly furthered by the Gaya Congress. The result is more than some people anticipated, but considerably less than we ourselves had hoped.

As a matter of fact the most important problems before the Congress were organisation and finance. Without organisation there can be no steady progress because there are no permanent channels for the diffusion of enthusiasm among the people, and without money the whole movement must collapse. We note with only very moderate satisfaction the resolution to appeal to the country for 50,000 volunteers and Rs. 25 lakhs. The 50,000 volunteers may be sufficient at the moment but the 25 lakhs is utterly inadequate. Has not the Congress learnt the lesson that every wonder wrought by the Mahatma inculcates: that India will always strive for the impossible, though she may shirk or shrug her shoulders at the possible when it is placed before her. Mahatma asked for one crore of rupees within a certain time—the impossible—and he got it. We should have asked for two crores of rupees, for love of the Mahatma, and we should not have got it, but we should have passed the single crore. Mahatma inspired boundless confidence in the people. They gave him their money, knowing that he would not keep a pie of it for himself, and that he would do his utmost to take care that not a pie of it was wasted. To collect even twenty-five lakhs in India, collectors and trustees are needed in whom everyone can have implicit trust. The urgent need of money for the movement must be evident to everybody who has studied the accounts we lately published of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The trouble is to find collectors who will inspire the confidence which the Mahatma inspired, and which his immediate followers from Gujarat inspired, who lately found no difficulty in collecting lakhs of money for the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya in a short space of time. We hope that now that the Council-entry interruption has been disposed of, the All-India Congress Committee will give due attention to this main consideration of finance, and will realise the vastness and importance of the problems which it opens out, for sound finance alone can make the movement really strong and able to become, what it aims at becoming, a complete Swa-raj.

KHILAFAT AND SALTANAT.

"G. K. N." writes:—"With regard to the excessive length of your cables from Europe, my old complaint holds good. Some Indians would still preserve the parochial outlook in politics. The momentous question discussed at Lausanne, which may seem now but to affect India slightly and obliquely, may any day have a direct bearing upon the country. The question of the destiny of Turkey by no means is confined to the Turkish republic. Nor is it a problem restricted to the Moslem world. Neither the Hindus of India nor the Moslems of the rest of Asia can live, or have ever lived, in water-tight compartments. The interests of each are intertwined with the interests of the rest. It is the Khilafat enigma which ought especially to claim closer attention of all Indians. For Khilafat and Swaraj have been the twin planks of all thinking India. And within limits very large space must be assigned in Indian newspapers to news touching the opinion of expert and sympathetic Europe on the agitation to maintain unqualified independence of the occupier of supreme authority in Constantinople. The problem has by no means exclusive Moslem interest. I fear I have to disagree with you, Mr. Editor, on certain aspects of the present revolution in Turkey. But the light that you procure is not superfluous and would be valueless if belated. It is my belief that the innovations that the Turks are introducing in the body politic are more intensively nationalistic than internationalistic. And in so far as Ghazi Mustafa Kamal and his adherents have fallen short of the international aim of the movement they may be hoped to be susceptible to change of opinion and to future Indian influence. As you will see the Jamiat-ul-Ulema has in respect of the joint office of Sultanat and Khilafat decided in favour of the traditional view as I had fully anticipated. Moulvi Habibul Rahman of Deoband at any rate hopes that Angora will keep in view the fact that the Indian Mahomedans consider that the Sultanat and the Khilafat must be vested in one and the same person who may be elected but should enjoy the title of His Majesty and must possess both temporal and spiritual power."

"G. K. N." is always interesting even when he is most perverse. It is perfectly obvious that he and Maulana Habib ur-Rahman, President of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, are not in agreement as against ourselves, yet he has the effrontery to claim the Maulana as his supporter. The Maulana made it perfectly clear that he was not fully informed as to the intentions of the Grand Assembly of Angora in the changes they have made in the status of the Khalifa. He also made it perfectly clear that he would welcome a Khalifa who should be the Supreme Head of the whole Muslim world and not of Turkey only; which is precisely what the Turks are aiming at. "G. K. N.," upon the other hand, has, it seems to us, always till now contended that the Khalifa must be the absolute ruler of the land in which he lives. It is precisely the fact that the Khalifa has been absolute ruler of Turkey, and occupied with the government of that country and the spread of its influence, which has so long prevented him from being an effective head for the Islamic world. The world *Saltanat*, in relation to the Khilafat, means executive power. We quite agree and the Turks quite agree with Maulana Habib ur-Rahman that the Khalifa must have *Saltanat* in that sense. "G. K. N." upon the other hand contends that he must have the Sultanate of Turkey. If "G. K. N." will go back with us for a moment to the early institution of Khilafat, and to the first four Khalifas, we think that we can make our meaning and the Turks' intention clearer to him. Let us take for example Hazrat Umar ibn ul-Khattab. He was of Coreysh, and he lived among Coreysh (and the Ansar and their respective freedmen who had become for all political purposes one with Coreysh). But he was not the Sultan of Coreysh, although he lived in their protection. It is difficult to reconstitute the true Islamic State in terms of modern ideology, which is what the Turks are setting out to do; but we think it will be agreed by every student of the early history of Islam that the first Khalifas enjoyed in their own country of Medina only such authority as was given to them by the people's reverence and that their position in Medina, was rather that of a supreme religious judge than a despotic ruler. The tribal organisation was quite independent of them, as was the tribal organisation of every people in Arabia. If Hazrat Umar had been Sultan of Medina, in the modern sense, he could hardly have left his seat of power at a moment's notice and travelled with but one attendant and a single camel (which they rode alternately) to Jerusalem at a request from his victorious general that he should come in person to receive the keys of the surrendered Holy City. He lived a very simple, unassuming life differing little from that of private individuals in Medina, and his leadership of Coreysh and the Ansar was acknowledged chiefly in the Mosque. Yet though his religious authority, which everybody recognised, was thus, in modern parlance, separated from the temporal power of the community in which he lived, nobody can say he had not *Saltanat;* for when he called to war for the defence of Islam, or issued an edict as to Muslim conduct, not only Coreysh but all the nations of Arabia heard him, and his word was law. He appointed and deposed generals and dictated policy.

As a matter of fact the whole question of temporal power and religious jurisdiction as stated in the European Press is un-Islamic, and has no bearing whatsoever on the views or aims of any Muslims, least of all, the Turks. It is based entirely on the "Christian" fallacy that religion has nothing to do with politics. Islam maintains the reverse, and consequently its religious head, acknowledged universally, can never really be deprived of *Saltanat*. These ideas are not new in Turkey, much less in Islam; and "G. K. N." would not "disagree" with us as to the intentions of the present reformers if he knew as much as we do of the trend of thought among progressive Turks of recent years.

Our correspondent continues: "The second innovation introduced by the victorious Turks also militates against the traditions of Islam not to say of the Orient in general. It restricts the Khilafat to the house of Othman." "For the present" is left out by "G.K.N." The Khilafat is restricted to the House of Othman *for the present* for precisely the same reason that it was practically, though not theoretically, restricted to Coreysh in the first years of Islam: because of the commanding position of that tribe in the Islamic world; and the restriction for the present is applauded by the Muslims of the world for the same reason—i.e., that a Khalifa not of the House of Othman could not command such general support and reverence.

"G.K.N." proceeds:

"But I fear I have again to join issue with you on the latest departure from traditional usage which the Turks have taken in the matter of the exemption of non-Moslems from military service. On this historical question injustice has been done to Islam of old. It is connected with the origin and history of the Jiziya

MPH OF MAHATMA.

STICKS TO ORIGINAL PROGRAMME.

PREPARATIONS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNDERSTANDING.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

From our Special Correspondent's report it will appear that the advocates of a compromise such as proposed by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, can only muster a third of the people, those who advocate entry into Councils have even a less following in the country. The position created by the Congress' decision is that the county as a whole is in no mood to go back light-heartedly on the programme of Direct Action sketched out by Mahatma Gandhi.

At the last day's sitting of the Congress Mr. Mazumdar's resolution to the effect that the object of the Congress is the attainment of Swaraj, that is, the attainment of complete independence without foreign connection by the people of India by all legitimate and proper means was lost.

As a result of the joint deliberations of the Congress and Khilafat Working Committees the following resolution was placed before the Congress and passed "In view of the serious situation in the Near East which threatens the integrity of the Khilafat and the Turkish Government and in view of the determination of the Hindus, the Mussalmans and all others, the people of India, to prevent any such injury, this Congress resolves that the Working Committee do take steps in consultation with the Khilafat Committee in order to secure the united action of Hindus, Mussalmans and others to prevent the exploitation of India for any such unjust cause and to deal with the situation."

still proceeding, and may, with the Congress, be expected to conclude its sittings to-night.

VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

A matter of some interest was holding of the All-India Volunteers' Conference under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, this morning, in the Subjects Committee Hall. About 800 took part including several prominent workers from Bombay, Behar, the Central and United Provinces. Social service was the keynote of the speeches made, and Mrs. Naidu, in her speech, emphasized the need of thorough discipline among the Volunteers and strict obedience to superior orders. Much enthusiasm prevailed among those present, most of whom hail from Champaran District and other parts of Behar. Among them the name of Mahatma Gandhi is revered and inspired, as are these young men by Mahatma's personality and ideals. It should not be difficult to make of them excellent social servants dedicated to the cause of the Motherland, given necessary discipline and training.

who would very much like to dispense with all restrictions and allow free play since Mr. Rajagopalachar's proposition has been adopted.

NEAR EAST CRISIS—ITS EFFECT.

A new situation has arisen by the reported near eastern development. Mahomedans and many Hindus are in a ferment since yesterday. The Khilafat Conference has adopted a resolution whose effect will be to start Civil Disobedience all over the country should Britain and her Allies take any aggressive action against Turkey or declare war. It is possible that warlike preparations made by Britain are merely bluff to overawe the Turkish Delegation at Lausanne to sign, under threat of force, what is regarded here as an ignominious peace, to be dictated by Lord Curzon and his junker Allies. Should war however be declared it is certain that the whole of Muslim and Hindu India will be plunged into discontent that is even appalling to imagination in view of the new situation and adoption by the Khilafat Conference of resolution. The Congress circles here have been deeply impressed with the necessity of lending support to Muslims at this critical time.

As a result of further deliberation, yesterday, in the Subjects Committee, I understand the question of starting Civil Disobedience all over the country, should war be declared against Turkey, has been referred to an urgent joint meeting of the Congress and Khilafat Working Committees, and it may be expected that some resolution acceptable alike to the Hindus and the Muslims will be submitted by the meeting to the Congress to-day.

The joint meeting was held this morning at 10 o'clock at the President's bungalow. The Congress Subjects Committee after several days' sitting, concluded at last late last night. It appears that there was not much enthusiasm left among members, and business before the House was gone through hurriedly, most of the business in hand being of a formal character.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

Since yesterday, rush at the Congress has stopped, and attendance has already shown considerable diminution. Most of the visitors and many delegates have already left, or are shortly leaving, and by to-morrow, there will be hardly any left except members of the All-India Congress Committee, a meeting of which has been fixed for to-morrow morning to elect the Working Committee and transact other business, either specially reserved for in connection with the resolution of the Congress. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalachar have both retired from the General Secretaryship of the Congress, and in their place Babu Rajendraprasad (Behar) and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel (Ahmedabad) have been chosen, and Dr. Ansari has been re-elected. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Seth Chotani were re-appointed Treasurers for the ensuing year.

The Khilafat Conference has dropped all controversy regarding Council-entry and is mainly concerned with the new turn the events are taking in the Near East. Further developments are awaited with acute sense of anticipation. The Conference is

CONGRESS NEAR EAST SITUATION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 31.

At to-day's sitting of the Congress, all the business in hand was disposed of. Though the Congress was announced to meet at twelve it did not commence till 2 p. m. owing to several causes. Though the House gradually filled up, interest in the proceedings had considerably lessened and it seemed that the audience listened to many speeches with good-humoured indifference or a feeling of listlessness, except when roused to heights of enthusiasm by such questions as the conditional repudiation of public debts to be incurred by the Government of India with the aid of the irresponsible and unrepresentative Legislative Councils or the starting of Civil Disobedience and amending the creed of the Congress such as what Moulana Hasrat Mohani moved at the Ahmedabad Congress last year. When after Mr. Rajagopalachar moved his resolution for repudiating the public debts, the venerable Mr. Vijiaraghavachari moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the All-India Congress Committee with instructions to report to the next Congress, the House exhibited much impatience and greeted it with loud cries of "no no." The audience showed the same, perhaps even greater impatience, when Mr. Harisarvottam Rao of Andhra, the "dreamer of dreams," as he calls himself and another member, a Calcutta merchant, opposed the resolution. Finally, the amendment was rejected and the original proposition carried with acclamation. So, in regard to the resolution on Civil Disobedience, all amendments being thrown out the resolution itself, as already wired, was carried with acclamation.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNDERSTANDING.

As a result of the joint deliberations of the Congress and Khilafat Working Committees the following resolution was placed before the Congress at the close of the day's work. "In view of the serious situation in the Near East which threatens the integrity of the Khilafat and the Turkish Government and in view of the determination of the Hindus, the Mussalmans and all others, the people of India, to prevent any such injury, this Congress resolves that the Working Committees do take steps in consultation with the Khilafat Committee in order to secure the united action of Hindus, Mussulmans and others to prevent the exploitation of India for any such unjust cause and to deal with the situation." The resolution was moved by Babu Rajendraprasad and after being duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

Babu Deepnarayan Singh then thanked the President and the delegates, after which Mr. Das replied. Mr. Das was given an unprecedented ovation by the whole House and it could not have but struck any but the most obstreperous person that notwithstanding differences of opinion Mr. Das had not suffered in the estimation of his countrymen. Mr. Das entered the rostrum and was again accorded a prolonged cheering. He spoke briefly but had the whole House with him when he said that there were differences of opinion but that these only showed the healthy condition of our national life. "Although to-day I differ with the majority of delegates, I have not given up," he said "the hope that the day will come when I shall have the majority with me." "I hope," he continued "we have learnt how to respect each other's opinions. I am filled with hope, inspite of what appears like a split (hear, hear) and I belief that we are ready united in more points than we differ, (hear hear; Desbandhu Das ki jai). We agree in one thing from which nothing will separate me and that is the speedy attainment of Swaraj (hear hear). Although we differ on the question of the programme I believe all of us agree in the principle of non-violent Non-Cooperation (hear hear). I thank you again for the magnificent way in which you have carved on the proceedings." Mr. Das also thanked the Chairman and members of the Reception Committee and said "our special thanks are due to the volunteers. I have seen them at work and I tell you that a band of more devoted workers it is difficult to find anywhere in India" (hear hear and applause).

He then declared the Congress session dissolved.

The next session of the Congress meets in Andhradesa, the exact place to be determined by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. The Congress came to a close amid great enthusiasm at 6-30 p.m.

NEXT YEAR'S GENERAL SECRETARIES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 31.

The General Secretaries for the next year are Messrs. Moazzam Ali, Vallabhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE FUND.

HANDSOME DONATION OF RS. 1,000

(From our Special Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec. 31.

The result of voting on the amendment, moved by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar yesterday, to Mr. Rajagopalachar's resolution urging the boycott of Councils, etc., was declared to-day. As I stated yesterday 890 voted for and 1,740 voted against the amendment. The President declared, pursuant to the arrangement decided upon yesterday that Pandit Motilal's amendment also was lost and Mr. Rajagopalachari's motion was carried. The audience received the announcement with feelings of restraint, out of respect for the feelings of the minority. Of those who voted for the amendment about 400 are those who would have voted for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment had not been placed before them as a compromise, calculated to prevent the threatened split, since they have always been opposed to entering the councils. If Pandit Motilal's amendment had been put to the vote by itself it would have obtained far less support than Mr. Iyengar's amendment.

Before the Congress was dissolved Mrs. Sarojini Naidu declared amidst thundering applause the donation of a cheque for Rs. 1,000 by a gentleman, who desired to remain anonymous, for Civil Disobedience Fund, the resolution regarding which was passed only to-day. She also announced another donation of Rs. 100 from a Behar gentleman for the same purpose.

PROPAGANDA FOR COUNCIL ENTRY.

PT. MOTILAL HEADS A PARTY.

(From our Special Correspondent).

GAYA, Dec. 31.

The All-India Bhumihar Brahmin Conference held its sittings yesterday under the presidency of Babu Ganeshdutt Singha, High Court Vakil, Patna. Resolutions concerning social and economical uplifting of the community were adopted. The Conference was held under the auspices of the Mahasabha of the community, which has its headquarters at Patna. The community counts about 14 lakhs of people and is distributed over Bihar and parts of U. P. and Bengal, most of them being land-holders or agriculturists. In recent times, however, some of its members have taken to learned professions and other walks of life. The Conference was largely attended, as I stated in a previous telegram.

Some U. P. Congressmen, who have been dissatisfied with the attitude of the Congress on the question of Council-entry have been moving heaven and earth to form a party of their own.

About 125 gentlemen from U. P. and the Central Provinces and one or two other provinces assembled this morning at Pandit Motilal's lodging at Gaya town to consider the question of forming a party of their own inside the Congress pledged to carry on propaganda in favour of contesting the elections and also entering the Councils with Pandit Motilal as leader. It appears that they have decided upon the formation of such a party. There is some speculation whether Pt. Motilal's retirement from the General Secretary-ship is due to this new move but there can be no reason for such belief, since Mr. Rajagopalachar has also refused. It may be mentioned, however, that Pt. Motilal would not have continued in office holding as he does such definite views about going into Councils to wreck the Reforms. But if he had wished to continue the House would have been with him. I undestand he was even requested by the All-India Congress Committee to retain the office but that Panditji expressed his earnest wish to be relieved of the burden of office. The Congress has adopted a resolution placing on record its grateful thanks for the valuable services rendered by the retiring General Secretary.

DEFINITION OF SWARAJ.

SOME MORE RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 31.

At to-day's sitting of the Congress Mr. A. M. Mazumdar of Comilla (Bengal) moved that the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj, that is, the attainment of complete independence without foreign connection by the people of India by all legitimate and proper means.

In the course of his speech Mr. Mazumdar said that the natural meaning of Swaraj was Swaraj or self-raj and not foreign or any other raj. Swaraj again meant complete independence. The time had come when every one should freely express his view on this question without being afraid of anything in this world.

Mr. Singaravelu Chetty (Madras), in seconding the motion addressed the delegates as comrades. He said no subject nation had hitherto got independence without understanding what they were fighting for. Swaraj under British Rule could only be quasi-independence and not complete independence which they wanted. They must therefore, free their minds of all cant and expressly define their goal, so that every Englishman might know that Indians were fighting for complete independence from all foreign domination.

Mr. C Rajagopalachari in opposing the resolution observed that the present creed covered both the positions, namely, absolute independence and independence within the British Empire. The necessity for a change in the present creed would certainly arise if the Khilafat question was finally solved against them and if the position of Indians in other parts of the British Empire was finally decided to be impossible of solution. Indians must have absolute separation and independence as a possible condition of the solution of their difficulties but that position had not yet reached. There was also an attempt by some to change the method of attaining Swaraj by altering the words "legitimate and peaceful" into "legitimate and proper" Mr. Rajagopalachari, continuing, said "the word 'proper' can cover more things than 'peaceful' I ask you to accept the position that peaceful means alone shall be tried by us and not as yet non-peaceful means."

Mr. Sundar Lal (U. P.) in further opposing the resolution said that personally he was for complete independence, but before changing the creed they must make sure of their own position.

Mr. Fazal ur-Rahmann, in whose name the resolution stood on the agenda supported. He said that at the Nagpur Congress Mahatma Gandhi assured that there was no need of going out of the British Empire if within one year they got Swaraj but now two years had passed and they were as far off Swaraj as before. He, therefore, urged the Congress to accept the change in the creed.

Mr. Mazumdar, replying to the debate, appealed to those who were of the same view with him to declare their mind unequivocally. "How long," he asked "were the representatives of thirty crores to go on purifying their souls before thinking of real Swaraj?" But in his opinion unless they made their definition of the word Swaraj clearly they could not proceed with their programme for achieving the goal."

The resolution was then put to the vote and lost by a show of hands and amid cries of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai.

REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

Mr. Rajagopalachari next moved an important resolution: "Whereas by reason of the unjustifiable military expenditure and other extravagance the Government had brought the national indebtedness to a limit beyond recovery and whereas the Government still pursues the same policy of extravagance under cover of the authority of the so-called representative assemblies constituted without the suffrages of the majority of any substantial franction of votes and despite their declared repudiation of the authority of such assembhes to represent the people and whereas if Government is permitted to continue this policy it will become impossible for the people of India ever to carry on their own affairs with due regard to the honour and happiness of the people and it therefore becomes necessary to stop the career of irresponsibility, this Congress hereby repudiates the authority of the legislatures that have been or may be formed by the Government, inspite of the national boycott of the said institutions in future to raise any loan or to incur any liabilities on behalf of the nation and notifies to the world that on the attainment of Swarajya, the people of India, though holding themselves liable for all the debts and liabilities rightly or wrongly incurred hitherto by the Government, will not hold themselves bound to repay any loans or discharge any liabilities incurred on and after this date on the authority o rsanction of the so-called legislatures brought into existence, inspite of the national boycott.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said during the last four years the deficit in the Government of Madras budget had amounted to ninety crores and it had been me by borrowing and the issue of unbacked currency. The cause of the deficits was military expenditure which was maintained at its present scale because no foreign Government could trust the loyalty of its subjects and had to maintain a costly army. Even if they entered the councils they could not remove the distrust of the Government and could not lay hands on military expenditure as it was not votable. He knew his resolution would be termed pompous in some quarters but if they honestly believed as the speaker himself did in the attainment of Swarajya they should accept it. Mr. Rajagopalachari added that he had been pressed by some friends to refer the question to the All-India Congress Committee for its consideration. He would not object to postponement tion. He would not object to postponment if the Congress so desired.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachari, President of the Nagpur Congress warned that the resolution was highly important and involved application of the principles of domestic and international justice. He proceeded: "It is the most serious problem, by the solution if which we shall fall or stand in the eyes of the world. The question has not been before the public for long. It was only recently started and the attention of the public has not been sufficiently directed towards it. I therefore move my amendments, namely to refer the question to the All-India Congress Committee for consideration and to report to the next session of the Congress. It is one year no doubt, but we are not going to get Swaraja in the meanwhile.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rajagopalchari admitted that the Subjects Committee of the Congress had taken up the resolution late the previous night and was passed without full debate. He would be willing to wait till the next session if the Congress so desired. Mr. Harisarwotram Rao who stood for truth and non-cooperation opposed the resolution as faulty in principle and to say the least was not moral. Unless they had stopped putting money into the coffers of the Government by refusing to pay taxes they had no moral right to go before the world to say to it "you shall not lend to this Government any money."

Mr. Vijiaraghavachari's amendment was

(Continued on next page.)

THE CONGRESS.

JAPAN'S KEEN INTEREST IN PROCEEDINGS.

IDEA OF PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENT WELCOMED.

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO MAHATMA.

(From our own Correspondent).

TOKYO, Dec. 31.

Despite Reuter's meagre reports of the Indian National Congress's proceedings, considerably unusual interest has been roused in the Indian political situation, Mahatma Gandhi receiving glowing tributes from all quarters.

Mr. Chitranjan Das' thrilling address advocating the Pan-Asiatic movement replacing Pan-Islamism is sympathetically reviewed as inaugurating the dawn of a new era and helping to solve India's domestic problems.

Five prominent politicians interviewed, unanimously send Japan's hearty greetings to the Congress and wish success to the struggle for freedom. One ex-Minister acclaims Mahatma Gandhi as the world's noblest citizen, who has admirably served humanity's cause, promoted permanent world peace, awakened India from stupor, welded together people's religions and helped to demonstrate India's unity and common purpose. He opines that the Indians ridiculing Mahatma Gandhi are simply victims of a slave mentality.

The Tokyo Asahi's Peking correspondent telegraphs that Yantsenghsin, the Military Governor, is widely disseminating propaganda for the establishment of a Pan-Islamic federation centering around Afghanistan, Persia, Bukhara, Turkestan, Arabia, and the Caucasus including millions of China's Muslims.

REPARATIONS.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE

MR. HUGHES' VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Prominence is given by newspapers here to the speech made by Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, on the subject of reparations. Mr. Hughes declared that there should be no question of America's assuming the role of arbiter unless she were invited, and it would be unprecedented for her to seek such an invitation. After emphasising his Government's opinion that merits of the question as an economic one must alone be regarded, Mr. Hughes made the following proposal: "If statesmen cannot agree, why should they not invite men of the highest authority in finance in their respective countries to propose a financial plan for working out payments?" He added: "There lies open the broad avenue of opportunity if those whose voluntary action is indispensable are willing to take advantage thereof. And, once this is done, avenues of American helpfulness cannot fail to open hopefully. In another portion of his speech, Mr. Hughes declares, however, that there is no help that America can give "until a definite and accepted basis for the discharge of the reparation claims has been fixed."—B. O. W. through Reuter.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

The London Press considers the importance of the speech lies in the fact that it indicates a definite desire of the United States' Government to help in solving Europe's economic problems.

The "Observer" to-day, says: "By settling the reparations questions on a strictly economic basis, France has now more to gain even than before. She will secure the willing and convinced participation of Great Britain, and it is now morally certain that she will secure co-operation of the United States as well. No conceivable physical coercion that France could assert over Germany would be worth anything to her financial security by comparison therewith."—B. O. W. through Reuter.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Lausanne.—Information from a French source in Constantinople describes the political situation in Turkey as one of incoherence, disorganisation, negligence and disorder, especially since the Angora Government assumed the administration of the capital. It is stated that over 120,000 Greeks and Armenians comprising merchants, shopkeepers, artisans and workmen have left Constantinople, inspired with well-justified fear. All Government offices are closed, and thousands of officials are destitute. Their pay is seven months in arrears.—Reuter.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR,

Continued from previous page.

Disobedience the Muslims and the country might start.

At this point, one of the Muslim audience recited verses exhorting the people that time for sacrifice had come and enthusing his audience to the highest pitch. The response was exceptionally good, bespeaking the temper of the people which was unmistakable.

Moulvi Fakhir (of Allahabad) said that it was not time for long speeches, but it was time for determination. He instanced the case of a soldier of Islam who at the call of Jihad left his newly-married bride and answered the call of Faith.

Moulana Sahib complimented the Sikhs, who in defence of their right of carrying kirpans, had successfully resorted to Civil Disobedience. Some of the audience approved of this sentiment by crying: "Sat Sri Akali"

After some others had addressed, the meeting terminated amidst great enthusiasm. The position is surcharged with intense anxiety. Various rumours rapidly spread all over Congress grounds, and soon the people began to ask of each other whether it was true that war had been declared. In view of the unexpected turn the Lausanne Conference appears to have taken, the question of Council-entry is no longer the most absorbing topic, and discussion in the Congress has been dull. A large section of the audience showed good-humoured indifference to many speeches which were rendered necessary by a multitude and variety of amendments which had already been threshed out in the Subjects Committee.

U. S. SENATE RATIFIES NAVAL BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Washington.—The Senate has ratified the Naval Bill which allows for the appropriation of 325 million dollars without amending the provision of the House of Representatives that President Harding should negotiate an agreement for further naval limitation.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—Niewadovski, who murdered the late President, has been sentenced to death.—Reuter.

VILAYET OF MOSUL

INSEPARABLE FROM ANATOLIA

ISMET'S PIQUANT NOTE TO CURZON.

TURKISH REPLY TO ENGLISH MEMORANDUM.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 31 (7 p.m.)

The Turkish reply to the last English memorandum was presented on Saturday evening with a covering letter addressed by Ismet to Curzon: The Turkish delegate doubtless expressed astonishment at Curzon demanding that the exchange of notes upon this subject should be stopped, when the system was inaugurated by him. The Turks know well that all peoples wish to dispose themselves of their own destinies and that all peoples have understood that the words "protection" and "guide" are only means for absorbing conquered peoples politically and economically in the hands of dominating Powers. The British Government, it is being said in Turkish circles, promised the liberation of the inhabitants of Irak. Let it leave them for a single moment free to vote in all independence on the subject of their countries destinies, and the result of such a consultation of their wishes cannot be the subject of the least doubt. The inhabitants of Irak show the greatest eagerness to unite their destinies in some manner to those of the Turks. But the Government of the Grand National Assembly, which has for basic principle to regard parts of the Ottoman Empire other than Turkey just as free and independent as Turkey in determining their own fate, has never thought of exploiting the attachment cherished for it by the Arabs. To the countries which are left outside our frontiers we wish independence and prosperity.

TURKS SURPRISED.

The Turks are surprised also to find Lord Curzon speaking in the name of Irak, for not only has Turkey not recognised in principle the need of any such mandate, but is altogether unaware that it has been assigned to England. The treaties concluded between the Allies or between the British Government and Irak cannot be invoked against the Turks, since Irak forms in law part of the Ottoman Empire. By us, say Turks in touch with the delegation the position of people living in our country and partaking as citizens of all rights and responsibilities cannot be compared with the position of the inhabitants of a sort of colony where a certain autonomy might be allowed them as a favour. Such arguments which have been repeated to me by several members of the Turkish delegation make one presume that they reflect the general tone of Ismet Pasha's letter to Lord Curzon.

RESUME OF TURKISH MEMORANDUM.

As for the memorandum, of which a *resume* has been communicated to the Press, it questions the value of the English figures and says that a tour of some British officers and functionaries cannot suffice to establish exact statistics, all the more so because British officials have not until now been able to penetrate into the Sanjak of Suleymaniah, so that the information they can furnish on the subject of that Sanjak should be still more cautiously received than that relative to remainder of the vilayat; whereas the Turkish statistics are the result of careful study made before the Great War at a time when there was no political interest to falsify the relative figures of the different elements, and when in connection with recruiting for the army it was necessary to possess correct data. As for the statement regarding the origin of the Kurdish people which so greatly surprised the British delegation the Turkish delegation advises it to consult the article "Kurdistan" in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica". It is incontestable, says the memorandum, that the Kurds and Turks who form the majority of the population of the vilayet of Mosul have not ceased for a single instant to fight in order that the province may form part of the territories placed under the administration of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. The proclamations issued by the British representatives in Irak and the present conduct of the English troops of occupation towards that population are sufficient proof of that. For centuries the Kurds enjoy in Turkey all rights of citizens under the aegis of the Turkish Government and have never thought of that Government, with which they have always collaborated politically and socially in full freedom, as a Government of foreigners. The colonies and dependencies of the European Powers are deprived of the right to have deputies in the Parliaments sitting in the capitals of those Powers, and their inhabitants do not enjoy the prerogatives which citizens of those States possess. The pretended rights bestowed on the populations of the so-called autonomous regions could not possibly satisfy a dominant race like the Kurudish race. The population of Mosul has no desire whatever to share the fate of a population fallen to the level of a "colonised" people. To refute that part of the British memorandum which speaks of the attachment of the Arabs to Great Britain and the present regime in Irak, and to show the worth of the *plebiscite* said to have been held in that country, it will be enough for us to recall the vast upheaval in Irak in 1920 and 1921, as well as its sanguinary repression which necessitated the employment of large British aerial forces. We have maintained says the Turkish note, that geographically and economically the Vilayet of Mosul is inseparable from Anatolia. The British memorandum does not weaken our theory in any way. The Franco-British agreement of 1916 separated Mosul from Irak, placing it in the French zone. How is it then that the British delegation, to-day declares that separation impossible?

TRIUMPH OF MAHATMA,

(Continued from previous page.)

put and negatived, very few votes being in favour and apparently to the surprise of some leaders the Congress adopted almost unanimously Mr. Rajagopalachari's resolution.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Mr. F. Abbas Tyabjee moved: "This Congress reaffirms its opinion that Civil Disobedience is the only civilised and effective substitute for an armed rebellion when every other remedy for preventing the arbitrary, tyrannical and emasculating use of authority has been tried and in view of the widespread awakening of the people to a sense of the urgent need for Swarajya and the general demand and necessity for Civil Disobedience in order that the national goal may be speedily attained and in view of the fact that the necessary atmosphere of non-violence has been preserved inspite of the provocation, this Congress calls upon all Congress workers to complete the preparations for offering Civil Disobedience by strengthening and expanding the national organisation and to take immediate steps for the collection of at least Rs. 25 lakhs for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the enrolment of at least 50,000 volunteers satisfying the conditions of the Ahmedabad pledge by a date to be fixed by the All-India Congress Committee at Gaya and empowers the Committee to issue necessary instructions for carrying this resolution into practical effect.

He said that the only way of attaining Swarajya was by organising themselves for civil Disobedience which might at first be of individual character but when once it was commenced it would assume like a snow ball a tremendous size leading to mass civil disobedience.

Mrs. Naidu in supporting the resolution in a spirited speech said it was the first step in the preparation of men and munitions for the war of civil disobedience. She was sure that the soldiers of Gandhi would not let fall the pledge that they had given to an awaiting world while passing the resolution congratulating Ghaz Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Mr. Fazlud Rahman (U.P.) moved an amendment that the suggested preparations for civil disobedience should be finished within three months.

Mr. Srishchandra Chatterjee (Bengal) supported the latter amendment, pointing that unless they fixed the period of preparation there would be no enthusiasm.

Mr. Baburam Varma moved the following proposition by way of amendment: "this Congress is emphatically of opinion that the time has come to launch a campaign of civil disobedience on a large scale and whereas the United Provinces and Assam where the Criminal Law Amendment Act is still in force offer a suitable field for immediate launching of individual civil disobedience on a large scale, it is hereby resolved that seventy thousand volunteers be forthwith enlisted throughout India and proceed to the United Provinces and Assam and start the campaign of Individual Civil Disobedience under instructions to be issued by the All-India Congress Committee.

After further discussion all the amendments were rejected and the original motion of Mr. Tyabji was carried.

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE.

Mr. Rajagopalachari next moved this Congress declares that non-co-operators are free to exercise the right of private defence within limits defined by law except when carrying on Congress work or on occassions directly arising therefrom subject always to the condition that it is not likely to lead to a general outburst of violence. Using force in private defence in grave cases i.e. insults to religion, outrages on the modesty of women or indecent assault on boys and men is not prohibited under any circumstances.

Mr. Rajgopalachari explained that the resolution followed the recommendation of the Civil Disobedience Committee and was intended to please those who believed the non-violence only as a policy confirmed to activities connected with the Congress. Moreover the definition given in the note showed that the occassion on which it would be used did not generally come within the pale of political activities. The resolution was put and adopted.

NEAR EAST SITUATION.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad moved "in view of the serious situation in the Near East which threatened the integrity of the Khilafat and of the Turkish Government and in view of the determination of the Hindus and the Musalmans and other people to prevent any such injury this Congress resolves that the Working Committee do take steps in consultation with the Khilafat Working Committee to secure united action by Hindus and Mussalmans and others to prevent the exploitation of India for any such unjust case and deal with the situation." The resolution was adopted unanimously without much discussion only the proposed making a short speech.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Mr. Dip Narainsingh moved: "Wereas this Congress is of the opinion that the Indian labour should be organized with a view to improve and promote their well being and secure to them their just right and also, to prevent exploitation of Indian labour and it is resolved that this Congress while welcoming the move made by the All-India Trade Union Congress and various Kisan Sabhas in organizing the workers of India hereby appoints the following committee with power to assist the executive council of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the organization of Indian labour both agricultural and industrial. Mr. C. F. Andrews, J. M. Sen Gupta, S. N. Haldard, Swami Dinanand, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Mr. Sathaye, Mr. Singaravleue Chettiar and Mr. G. L. Iyer." Mr. Dip Narainsingh asked the Congress to remember that ninety per cent of the population or more consisted of the Kisans and the labourers and if the Congress had behind it their support its demands would be irresistible but without carrying labour with it the Congress would not be able to attain Swaraj. Dr. K. D. Sastri seconded and Mr. K. P. Sen Sinha supported the motion.

Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar urged the acceptance of the resolution. He urged the Congress to approach the labour direct not through the agency of the Trade Union Congress to make a common cause with labour, to bring about a national strike. All the evils of this world belonged to labour i.e. Famine, pestilence, no food, no clothing, no houses. The workers all over the world had realised the misery of their position and also, the brotherhood of labour all over the world. The time was not far away when labour would rise victorious.

The resolution was put and unanimously adopted.

BOYCOTT OF COURTS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Rajendra moved: "With reference to the boycott of the Government and the Government aided and affiliated educational institutions, this Congress declares that the boycott must be maintained and further resolves that every province should be called upon to put the existing national institutions on a sound financial basis and to improve their efficiency in every possible way.

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Mr. K. P. Sen Sinha (Bihar) seconded by Mr. Srishchandra Chatterjee (Bengal) the Congress declared that the boycott of law courts by lawyers and litigants must be maintained and further resolved that greater efforts should be made to establish Punchayets and cultivate public opinion in their favour.

TABJI'S DONATION.

Mrs. Naidu announced that Mr. and Mrs. Tyabji had contributed Rs. 1500 for Civil Disobedience Fund and Rs. 1500 for Tilak Fund also that the Tamil people living in South Africa had sent cheque of £110 towards Civil Disobedience Fund. Some more subscriptions were also announced.

FRANCE'S DEMAND FOR NITRATES.

STATEMENT BY GERMAN GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Berlin.—France recently demanded from Germany 300,000 tons of nitrates, partly for devastated areas. Negotiations on the subject have come to nothing, and the German Government have now issued a statement denying that France has any right to nitrates and declaring that under the Wiesbaden Agreement, Germany is only obliged to supply nitrates as far as is compatible with her own requirements. The statement also says that Germany's production of nitrates is not sufficient for German agriculture.—Reuter.

MUTINY OF POLICE FORCE AT TURIN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Rome.—The Government's recent decision to merge the famous police force, known as the Royal Guards, with the Carabinieri, for reasons of economy, has led to a mutiny of the Royal Guards in Turin, which was suppressed in two hours. The mutineers have been disarmed and confined to barracks. An inquiry has shown that the mutiny was due to *agents provocateurs*, who will be immediately court-martialled.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 31

Paris.—The Chamber has passed the Bill authorising the French Government to guarantee the Austrian loan. M. Poincare announced that France is willing to enter into negotiations with reference to Franco-Austrian commercial relations. He said that the loan scheme was drawn up in collaboration with all Governments belonging to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

MR. LAW LEAVES FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Mr. Bonar Law left for Paris this morning to attend the Reparations Conference. He was accompanied by Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme, Sir John Bradbury, Sir Eyre Crowe and Niemeyer, financial expert.—Reuter.

CURZON GOES TO PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Lausanne.—Lord Curzon, accompanied by Sir William Tyrrell, has left for Paris to confer with Mr. Bonar Law. He returns on Tuesday.—Reuter.

SIR J. BRADBURY EETURNS TO PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Sir John Bradbury, the British representative on the Reparations Commission, who came to London last Tuesday to report the Commission's decision to declare Germany in default regarding timber deliveries, returned to the French capital to-day.—B. O. W. through Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 1.

There has been no rain. The disturbance is passing eastwards through Persia.

Forecast:—No great change.

Earthquake report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about five thousand miles away was recorded in Simla at thirteen hours zero minutes yesterday.

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his opinion of Turkey's lack of gratitude as
well as diplomatic sense towards the West is
more amusing than serious. The Turks are
aware of the political necessity to satisfy the
business judgment of the economic world.

THREATENED RAPTURE.

It is known that Ismet took up a conciliatory attitude on the economic problem. The threatened rupture at Lausanne is not due to Soviet influences but exclusively to Lord Curzon's attachment to old diplomatic methods. The spirit which dictated the Sevres Treaty is still living in his haughty mind. Eastern problems are problems of human psychology and Lord Curzon never knew the psychology of nations in spite of his brilliant Oxford studies and his geographical tours. Everything depends on Curzon and radiates from the state of mind which characterises him. How can Europe avoid dissolving in anarchy and ruin in the present state of the multitudinous economic ties linking Europe with the fortunes of Asia, while the British Empire remains under the guardianship of religious and racial prejudices with two-thirds of its citizens non-"Christian"! Political isolation is impossible for Turkey who needs foreign capital and foreign friendship. But Moral isolation is also impossible for the British Empire in Asia if real peace is wanted. A peculiar responsibility lies upon British shoulders in the Near Ease.

THE REAL DANGER.

The real dangar lies with old brains exhausted and unable to seize new ideas. All the thoughts and plans of every British statesman should be directed by one idea: that of securing by moral means the friendship of Islam which is the driving force of Western Asia. If the "Sunday Times" tries to criticise the so-called humiliating concessions made by the Western Powers to the Turks at Lausanne and appeals to Allied solidarity against Angora, it should be remembered that the same journal gives on another page evidences of the fact that war would be most inconvenient and distrasteful to see harassed British tax-payer. The only hope of the "Sunday Times" remains that Kemal will ultimately be prepared to pay a fair price for the withdrawal of the British troops from Gallipoli and Chanak and of the British fleet from the sea of Marmora.

TURKS' CONCILIATORY FORMULAS.

Practically, Turkey insists on full measure of the national pact although Ismet agreed to a mixed British and Turkish commission of experts to discuss the problem of the Northern frontier of Turkey. Ismet is also willing to permit an international Court of justice to appoint experts who could collect all evidence in cases where foreigners are involved. The Turks are offering conciliatory formulas on every point which seems compatible with the National pact, with a view to win the confidence of foreigners of good faith. The definite surrender of European prejudices to the principle of Turkish independence is however necessary. The diversion created by the American Federation of Free Churches and its Armenian friends with a view to getting 18,000 miles for an Armenian home by financial means cannot diminish the importance of one outstanding fact: that Mr. Child seems ready to be satisfied

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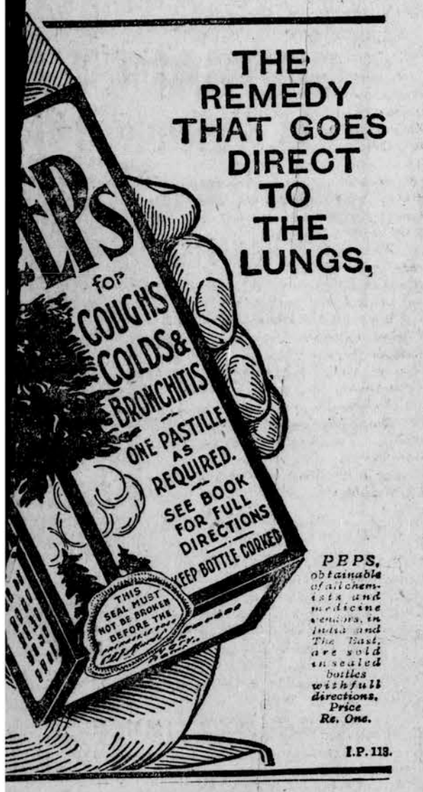
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N. C. O. MUST BE COMPLETE

COUNCIL-ENTRY WOULD BE A BETRAYAL

MR. HORNIMAN ON DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

In the course of a special article contributed to the *Hindu* Mr. B. G. Horniman writes as follows on the subject of entry into Councils:—

I regard the question of entering the Councils as the most important of all those to be decided at the coming session of the Congress. And I am emphatically opposed to it. Non-co-operation is essentially a policy in which there can be no half measures. You cannot separate it into compartments and say, in this direction we will co-operate and in that we will not. It is a hard and fsst principle with which there can be no compromise and no trifling. The moment the idea that the Councils can be used as a weapon for fighting the Government is accepted the policy of Non-co-operation will have been abandoned. We shall have been lured into attempting to use those very institutions which the Government have set up as a bait for the acceptance of foreign domination. The enemies of National independence will have won a victory indeed. These so-called representative councils and assemblies have been devised and constituted with the very object of appearing to be a means by which the Indian people can influence the administration and legislate for themselves, while retaining in the hands of the real rulers the essentials of Government all executive powers, with the means to nullify any fortuitous decision which happens to be inconvenient to the rulers. The whole scheme has been so carefully devised that no method of procedure inside the Councils, even if the people capture every seat that is open to assault by the popular representatives can result in effective expression of the popular will in any essential matter, when the popular will is in conflict with the wishes of the ultimate rulers. Nor would it serve any better purpose to pursue a policy of sheer obstruction as is advocated as one means of using the Councils to bring about the destruction of the present system. Even in the British House of Commons obstruction has become a dead letter. Every Government in England in turn for the past forty years has devised new means of making obstruction impossible and nowadays the men in office and the Speaker are armed with such autocratic powers that the minority, however brilliant and powerful they may be in debate and tactics, are powerless in action against the onward roll of the Government programme, as long as they remain a minority. So far as I have been able to judge, the Governments and the Presidents of the Indian legislature have been shown in experience, as they are certanly on paper, to be infinitely stronger than their prototypes in England. The Government would come out on top every time and the futility of the popular attempts to obstruct their designs would have the inevitable result of weakening instead of strengthening the popular cause and creating disgust and despair in the minds of the people.

THE IRISH PARALLEL.

It has to be remembered that even when all the seats that are open to capture by the Non-Co-operators have been actually captured, the Government, Imperial and Provincial, would remain in a position of great strength in the legislatures with all their official and other nominated members and the representatives of fancy constituencies on which they could rely for support in the ultimate resort on occasions of crisis. And that is a consideration which would make the alternative policy of contesting the elections, capturing all the seats possible and then holding aloof from them absolutely ineffective. In Ireland this was a most effective policy, because it gave the Irish people, by making use of the electoral machinery set up by the British Government, an absolutely effective national representation, which, by ignoring the British Parliament, for which it was intended, they were able to use as a Parliament of their own people with whose actions and discussions no outside or non-Irish or anti-Nationalist influence could interfere. The British legislature was nothing to them. They were given the electoral machinery to elect a Parliament and they used it for their own purposes. The Indian people are invited by those who urge them to enter the Councils to make use of an electoral machinery, which can only be utilised in the results as a wheel in the system devised for the purpose of perpetuating foreign domination. The National Congress and the machinery which sets it up provides them with all they want in this direction. They might capture as many seats in the Councils as it is possible for them to do, and then decline to occupy them, but the Government would be in no difficulty. They would still have the Councils and be able to carry on. The Irish were sensible enough to realise after a long and bitter experience that there was nothing to be gained by sitting in the British legislature in a futile minority and the moment they boycotted the House of Commons it became merely a question of time how soon the British Government would bow to the inevitable. The battle for Home Rule was really won from that moment. Had they reversed their policy one year or two, because they could not see any immediate results from their policy of Non-Cooperation there would be no Irish Free State in existence to-day. They were not so foolish. They intensified their concentration on the policy of Non-Cooperation in every direction and became so self-dependent and independent of the foreign Government that there was nothing for the latter to do but to give in. "Non-Cooperation has never failed in any country" if it has been pursued uncompromisingly, patiently and determinedly. If India decides to enter the Councils set up under the Montagu "reform" scheme, the policy of Non-Cooperation will have failed because it will have been abandoned. We shall have done just what the Government want. The fly will have walked into the parlour of the spider.

OTHER DANGERS.

There are other considerations but I have not the space to dwell upon them. It is impossible, however, to ignore the possible results of entering the Councils, in the shape of the demoralising and corrupting influence of association with the official world, even if that association begins in opposition. We cannot discount the factor of human weakness. We have had such bitter experience of it. We know with what skill the bureaucracy and their tools—who sit in the gubernatorial thrones play upon the personal ambitions, the vanity and all the other weaknesses of the men who once come within their sphere, how easily the latter are seduced by the appearance of nice manners and good intentions, and what subtle advantage is taken of the inevitable dissensions and differences which arise among themselves.

NON-COOPERATION MUST BE COMPLETE.

I do not believe in the modification of the policy or programme in any single aspect or degree. It may be expedient to concentrate more intensely on one feature of it than another. It may be expedient to select for immediate or more active attention those points on which the country is more generally agreed or for which it is better prepared than others. In the matter of Swadeshi, for instance, it may be expedient to concentrate on the organisation for the time being, solely of Khaddar and the boycott of British goods, at the same time making such quiet and steady progress in the department of National Education and the organisation of a national system of justice as is possible, without insisting upon the immediate abandonment of the British Courts by all lawyers and of foreign educational institutions by all students. There are some things which can only be achieved slowly and others which can be done quickly. And it is good tactics to concentrate on and speed up the latter, while still giving attention to the former. As for Civil Disobedience it is the strongest weapon in the whole armoury of Non-Co-operation. It can never be abandoned. If the country is not ready for it the Congress must go on organising and agitating and educating the people until they are prepared to carry it out, as I am convinced they one day will be. I have always thought it was a mistake to inaugurate Civil Disobedience piece-meal, starting it in one or two districts alone. That enabled the Government to deal with it in detail and create the situation which made failure inevitable. When the Civil Disobedience comes again as a practical measure must be set going all over the country, and I agree that it is useless to attempt it as a practical measure until the ground is fully prepared for a general widespread plan. Being at a distance, I again feel diffident in offering criticism but I think it is a pity that so much time has been wasted in sending a Committee of Investigation about the country to find out whether the people were prepared for Civil Disobedience. That such was not the case was surely made sufficiently clear by the events of the early part of the year. And the Committee would surely have been more usefully occupied in going about preparing and educating the people for a movement of Civil Disobedience rather than enquiring whether they were yet ready for it.

THE SPIRIT OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

Whatever happens or has happened the principle of Non-Co-operation remains and the spirit of it is surely not dead. The Government which betrayed the Mahomedans and has been guilty of the outrages on the people of the Punjab has done nothing to absolve itself from the charge made by Mahatma Gandhi that it is a "satanic" Government. On the contrary, it has intensified its anti-Indian and anti-National character by its continued assaults on the people's liberties, its prosecutions and imprisonments, its cynical flouting even of those who have given it their support. Its cruelty in repression is undiminished. The outrages on the Akali Sikhs surpass in their calculated, cold-blooded brutality even the previous horrors of Amritsar. It remains a Government with which no self-respecting Indian ought to co-operate or associate in any way, a Government of which every self-respecting Englishman, who knows what is going on, ought to be deeply ashamed, as indeed an increasing number of Englishmen are deeply ashamed. The doctrine taught by Mahatmaji remains the only one to which Indians who desire to see their country released from its bondage and sufferings can possibly subscribed,—the only doctrine consistent with the restoration of their self-respect,—the only doctrine which can bring to India the realisation of her destiny as an independent nation, free to decide her own destiny. However dark the outlook, however, long the way that has to be traversed with bleeding feet and bruised hearts ,there is no other way to freedom and self-respect. Any other way leads to humiliating dependence on th grace of foreign rulers. It is not possible that there could be such a betrayal of the cause for which the solitary figure of Gandhi sits in his prison cell, working daily at the spinning wheel which is the symbol of India's hopes and ideals, on the altar of which he has sacrificed his own liberty.

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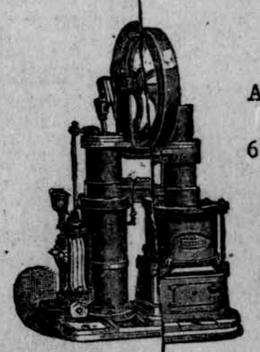
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